HURBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HURBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HURBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISH.
HURBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HURBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HURBUCK'S BENGALLE AND COACH OILS.
HURBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HURBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,862—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Steamers.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
	SIAM	3550	750	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
	OXFORD	3907	400	A. Symons	8th "
	ASSAM	3200	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
R.L.	MALWA	4115	800	W. A. Loseby	22nd "
	SIAM	3550	750	H. T. Weighell	29th "
R.L.	VALETTA	3819	1400	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
	ARCADIA	8588	1400	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
R.L.	HIMALAYA	7958	2800	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	3047	1377	A. C. Logotin	26th "
R.L.	CLYDE	4156	950	J. L. Pardie	3rd Dec.
	ORIENTAL	3876	1400	J. H. Moule	10th "
R.L.	PEKIN	3819	1150	W. A. Wheler	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	3015	1000	A. C. Logotin	24th "
R.L.	GARONNE	4370	900	T. J. Aldcroft	31st "

The Steamers marked R L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London vis Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India vis the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

October 8th. November 3rd.
October 23th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 12, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Hochtinger	4,600	700	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	730	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
E OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

TURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
STE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 450

UDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, Brindisi and other routes.
ers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

ers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
E	F. Cossovich	3,000	450	22nd Oct.
A TERESA	R. Doperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
IESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

TURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
IESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

ners for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Bourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,564	C. H. Hillcoat	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Line FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident, and Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, labelled thus:

EPPS
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
CHOCO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 2nd October, at 8 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Sunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muscat, in the forenoon order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 2nd October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 5th October, at Noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 7th Oct., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેમચંદ્ર શોભાગ્યચંદ્ર શાહ
i. e., HEMCHOOLA BHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economies in all Intermediate Profits.

High-[illegible] Materials

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL MALT WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. They are produced on the old natural system of distillation of Malt entirely from Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should order.

Sample—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C.E.B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR SQUARE PIANOFORTES OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE MEDICINE for INDIA FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, WANT OF VITALITY, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, And all Disorders arising from SEDENTARY PURSUITS or FAST LIVING.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 10.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. E. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 3 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, PUTEOORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the no erned interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

[illegible] AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
[illegible] SURGEONS.
[illegible] CERTIFICATES
Verbal Opinion Rs. 5
Opinion sale, Rs. 25
[illegible]

BRANDIES.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY matured for medicinal use, 15 years old .....per dozen

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
71 8	80 4

BRANDIES.

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy" .....per dozen

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
44 0	49 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

BRANDIES.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit.....per dozen

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
39 8	44. 0

BRANDIES.

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy .....per dozen

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
35 4	39 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 8
" 5 Medium	4 0
" 4 Large	4 12
" 6 Largest.....	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match.
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match.
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 5 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
manufactured by a special prepared Rubber to

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

y are carried out in

Y,

LIGHT JEWELLED RINGS.

		Rs. a.
No.	2949—GIPSY SET, 3 Pearls and 2 Sapphires.....	11 0
"	2948—STAR SET Coral Centre, 4 Pearls, 2 on either side.....	9 0
"	1639—STAR Set Pearl in Square, with Coral on either side	25 0
"	2992—DIAMOND, with Sapphires on each side	10 0
"	2731—DIAMOND, with 5 Turquoise Cluster.....	18 0
"	2882—AFRICAN Cats' Eye, in a Cluster of Pearls.....	25 0
"	1652—SMALL PEARL Centre, 6 Coral Cluster	8 0
"	2278—10 PEARLS, edged with Black Enamel	12 0
"	3010—STAR Set, Coral with Pearl on each side	8 0
"	2998—STAR Set, 3 Pearls and 2 Rubies	11 0
"	2978—STAR Set, 3 Pearls in line, with Coral and Pearl, alternately on both sides	13 0
"	2988—STAR Set, 4 Pearls in Centre, with Ruby on either side...	10 0
"	2979—STAR Set, Pearl in a square, with Coral on each side	12 0
"	2311—Half hoop, 5 Cats' Eyes	25 0
"	2995—STAR Set, 3 Pearls and 2 Diamond Sparks	11 0
"	3000—STAR Set, Coral Centre, 2 Pearls on each side.....	10 0
"	2520—SNAKE Ring, Ruby Eyes.....	32 0
"	3006—PEARL and Turquoise Cross in an Oval, with two Turquoise on either side	11 0
"	2970—FLY Intaglio.....	15 0
"	1632—DIAMOND Centre, with Cluster of 6 Corals.....	25 0
"	3014—TURQUOISE, 2 Pearls on each side	9 0
"	2989—SCROLL of Corals and Pearls	11 0
"	2945—FOUR Pearls with Coral on either side	10 0
"	3007—TWO Pearls and Ruby on each side	10 0
"	1628—DIAMOND Centre, with one Ruby on either side	25 0
"	2946—2 CORALS and a Pearl on either side	9 0
"	3015—ONE RUBY and 2 Pearls	9 0
"	2982—CORAL Set in a Square with 4 Pearls	13 0
"	1641—TURQUOISE with a Cluster of Pearls and Turquoises ...	12 0
"	2914—CLAW SET Garnet Single Stones	28 0
	&c., &c., &c.	

Prices of Heavy and more Valuable Rings forwarded on Application to

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

[illegible] have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

[illegible]S ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pu[illegible]aler only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OF[illegible] Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carri[illegible]K.

[illegible]PHORUS PILLS.
[illegible]taining 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
[illegible]fully warrants the administra[illegible]n severe attacks of Neuralgia [illegible]haustion; it gives excellent [illegible]r times a day.

[illegible]NINE PILLS.
[illegible]ing 1-30th gr. Phosphorus.
[illegible] powerful restoratives.
[illegible] brain and spinal cord, [illegible]ases functional activity [illegible] system. It is largely [illegible]stages of intermittent [illegible] remedy for *Malaise* [illegible] prophylactic against

[illegible] PILLS.
[illegible]0th gr. Phosphorus.
[illegible]ness, *Sciatica*, and [illegible]ment of convales[illegible]es. It is an excel[illegible] good adjuvant to

[illegible] PILLS.
[illegible]r. Phosphorus.
[illegible]ed above, but [illegible] power, follow[illegible] weeks it has [illegible]ditions.

[illegible]A PILLS.
[illegible]Phosphorus.
[illegible]es what has

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in those low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-45th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine and therefore No. 17 is prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-32nd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the [illegible] membrane, but operates as a gentle [illegible] urinal organs. It is especially useful in [illegible] power, induced by passive discharges [illegible] useful also as a stimulating [illegible] *Amaurosis, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony* of the [illegible] Formula No. 20 contains [illegible] for *Instile, Enemeta* [illegible]

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 24) [illegible] Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Fresh Dried Plant (*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*), and it is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required [illegible]

[illegible]ppointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) [illegible]rse of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from [illegible]own in India or Australia, by remitting on a Post Office order

[illegible]STREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER [illegible]MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—EYELL & Co.; [illegible]BALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; [illegible]ND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

[illegible]14, Newman Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAILORS' ORPHAN SOCIETY, GLASGOW.

A CONCERT

On behalf of the above Society will be held on

THURSDAY, 3rd OCTOBER,

At the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, near Victoria Dock, at 7-30 P.M.

Tickets, Rs. 1, Rs. 1-8, & Rs. 2, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Or at the Door.

THE MALVED MINI S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be discharged into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their cost and expense. Consignees of Lots are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's Arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, September 29th, 1892. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NARANDASS JEVUNDAS in our Firm has CEASED and DETERMINED, he having RETIRED therefrom as from this date.

ALEXR. MENESSE & Co.,
Dated Bombay, This 1st Day of October, 1892. Freight Brokers.

MR. NARANDASS JAICHUND JOINS our FIRM as PARTNER from THIS DATE.

RUTTONSEE DENSO & Co.
Bombay, 1st October, 1892.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared TO RECEIVE at the Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October 1892, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 22 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 1500 tons, now lying in the above Yard, Wart Number, Station, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500, as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 30th September 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom Letters of Administration (with WILL annexed) of the Goods, &c., of ANUDIBUNJI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

VINAYEKRAO BALKRISHNA and KRUSHNARAO BALKRISHNA, grand-sons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).

And, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice of Our said Court, aforesaid, the 24th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE.
The 24th Day of September, 1892.

MESSRS. VINAYEKRAO BALKRISHNA & KRUSHNARAO BALKRISHNA, Petitioners in Person.

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Scraps.
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Tit Bits.
Truth.
Teacher's Aid.
Times, The (Daily)
Tampier's Watchman.
United Ireland.
Do. Service Gazette.
Universe, The.
Vanity Fair.
Weekly Budget.
Do. Reynolds.
Do. Despatch.
Do. Register.
Do. Times and Echo.
Do. Irish Times.
World.
Woman.
Weekly Scotsman.
Western Weekly News.
Cassel's Saturday Journal.
Catholic Times and Opinion.
Cricket.
Catholic Review.
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Dublin Weekly Freeman.
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Figaro.
Fun.
Funny Folks.
Graphic.
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Graphic, Thick.
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Do. London News.
Do. Police News.
Do. Bits.
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Do. Catholic.
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Modern Society.
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RATES of SUBSCRIPTION will be quoted on application to the Manager. If necessary, Monthly Subscriptions will be received in order to enable Readers to subscribe for more Papers than one. Secretaries of Libraries and Book Clubs should note this convenience.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published Once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Dr. Jee's Wonderful Ring. Diseases Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and radically cure short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the body free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and curing health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several eminent Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for while I had several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful in every of the day. I have no hesitation in stating to the public that its household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Rs. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

Dr. B. ESENJEE.
35, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY [illegible]

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Crowded and Delighted Houses at every Performance.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
ARCHER PEARSON, the WORLD'S FAMOUS JOCKEY RIDER.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
HORTON and LINDER, the CHAMPION TREBLE BAR PERFORMERS.

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THE SPANISH TROUBADOURS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
EDGAR LE BRUN, the CONTINENTAL JUGGLER AND BALANCER.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
Our School of Educated and Riding Dogs.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE EMPEROR OF EQUIPOISE.

FRANK BROWN, LITTLE FRISKY, TONI, JOLLY LEO, Etc.,

ARE THE MEN TO MAKE YOU LAUGH,

THIS AFTERNOON! THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE at 4 P. M.

Equal in every Respect to the Evening.

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COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... „ 1,09,38,688

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SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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Near the Best Shops, &c.

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NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st Proximo, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1892.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, (BYCULLA) BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who des re to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 14th November, 1892.

Printed form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, the deceased abovenamed (who for some years resided at Aden, and died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 29th day of August, 1892, and whose Will was proved by BAI RATANBAI, the widow, and MEHERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE KHARAS and JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, the sons of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the 19th day of December, 1888, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 39, Medows Street, Fort, the office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, now next ensuing, and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1892.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 3 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 1 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repayin to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application on.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time at or receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *pari passu* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural stimulus to the Liver by removing Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME C. E. DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
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24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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SLEEPING SUITS, with Girdle..... Rs. 10 8
SHIRTS, COLLARS attached, Silk Bands ..... „ 5 8

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN [illegible] LIVER O

ITALIAN PHOTOGRA

(CAVALIER DEL TUR

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full		
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „		

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs.
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 238,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Monton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

Test Them Free of Charge.



To intro[illegible] into I[illegible] 1st [illegible]

INSURANCE.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a large proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Office.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,558
„ 1880 .....£833,078
„ 1885 .....£966,107
„ 1891 .....£1,107,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

[illegible]CIES granted by the Undersigned without reference [illegible]d Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY [illegible] CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. [illegible]RENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on [illegible] Children on very Favourable Terms. [illegible]VERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. [illegible]ON to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured [illegible]lexandria or Port Said.

[illegible]TED LIFE AND ANNUITY [illegible]ow amount to ..... } £4,546,577

[illegible]AL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

[illegible].....£4,672,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
[illegible].....£5,672,041 |
[illegible]se of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
[illegible]an Street.

NOTES:

[illegible]IAN LAND REVENUE,

[illegible]R PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
[illegible] can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

[illegible]S OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

[illegible]ve Months.....Rs. 3
[illegible]Months..... „ 1-8
[illegible]e's Budget" may be ordered at the above [illegible]s. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; [illegible]KER and Co., Ltd., Bombay; or Messrs. [illegible]M and Co., Madras.
[illegible] be posted from London direct to the [illegible]s.
[illegible]d the Rates of Subscription, including [illegible]r quarter.
[illegible]reat Street, Whitefriar, London.

[illegible]AMINATIONS

[illegible] the after-effect of Contagious [illegible]nt, or foul matter of any [illegible] carried out of the sys[illegible]LD-FARAD Bipolar [illegible]r and Restorer. For [illegible] from all impurities [illegible]mended. For S[illegible]ood Diseases [illegible]ng and p[illegible] Gout [illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	[illegible]	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	[illegible]	£20	£28	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginnin Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	29	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	75	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Bruel's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	300	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
English Press and Manig.	400	250	...		175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	30	500	all	100 50	850 505
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	138½ 475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	400	all		525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 515
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,00	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	[illegible]	400	400	Rs. 40	490
Munmar M.	1,00	250	all	Rs. 35	290
New Berar	1,30	500	500	Rs. 55	625
New Indian	4,00	125	125	Rs. 12	132½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	400	100	75	20	600
Sassoon	100	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	1,000	750	135	445
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210 245
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	250	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,080

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,50	[illegible]	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	[illegible]		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	87	0	all	9 per ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,880	10	10	50	457½
David Mill	1,00	500	500	Rs. 20	4.2½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,00	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	710
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	185
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
[illegible] Shah [illegible] (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
[illegible] Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
[illegible]	5,000	0	250	6	155
[illegible] Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
[illegible] My- [illegible] S & M					
[illegible]	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
[illegible] Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	190
[illegible] reat [illegible]	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
[illegible]	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	465
[illegible] (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
[illegible] Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
[illegible] Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
[illegible] Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
[illegible] das	750	1,000	1,000	35	580
[illegible] India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
[illegible] Man- [illegible]	1,212	250	250	12½	300
[illegible] Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
[illegible] India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
[illegible] Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535xd
[illegible] Spinning [illegible] Manufac [illegible] Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
[illegible] Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
[illegible] India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
[illegible] Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
[illegible] Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	5.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7.0	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	065
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co. Ld.	.000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	825
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	248
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-1
Carolas	"	225
Mexican Dollars	"	223-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	"	320
Bar Silver	"	106-7
Gold Leaf	"	25-14
Bar Gold, English	"	26
Bar Australian	"	25-15
Bar Bombay	"	25-14
Bar Pekin	"	25-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105¼
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104-12 nom.
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	115-8
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 2 19-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2¾d.
Do. Credit	4 Do. do.	1s. 2¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2¾d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 29-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·35
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·51½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days' do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅞
China	60 days' do.	222

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Back Bay Baths, Captaincy Race.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Meeting, 5 p.m., in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Kilwa arrived yesterday from Busreh.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Paula (schr), for Mauritius; and White Cross (s), Calcutta.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Taif entered, and the schooner Paula and s.s. Savitry left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Riverdale and s.s. Lombardy left the dock yesterday.

Gun Club.—The last meet of the Gun Club is open to the public, at Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.

The Dussara Fair.—The annual Hindoo Dussara Fair will be held to-day, at Mombadevi and Mahalaxmi.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Kongkong, per extra s. s. Tehran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd inst.

Music at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening, at 4-30 o'clock.

Royal Theatre.—The Shahunagarwasi Dramatic Company will to-night perform, in the Royal Theatre, Grant Road, "Vekaravilasita" (Shakespeare's "Hamlet"), by Professor A'girkar, M.A.

Bombay Cycling Club.—This Club will commence the season's cycling with a ride to Bandora this evening. It is hoped that every member will turn out to this the opening run. Members will leave the Band-stand at 8-45 sharp and the Parsee Statue, Byculla, 9-15.

A Serious Street Accident.—An old Goanese, named Manuel de Souza, aged about 70 years, was, on Thursday, accidentally knocked down by the carriage of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, while driving along the Girgaum Road. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from serious injuries to his right leg.

St. Peter's Church, Bandora.—On Sunday, the 2nd instant, a thanksgiving mass will be celebrated in honour of our Lady of Rosary in this Church. High Mass will commence precisely at 8 a.m. A select orchestra and vocalists will sing and play Signor Cellini's Mass, Master John D'Souza of the St. Stanislaus' conducting.

The Pearl Cheating Case.—The adjourned hearing of this case, Motichand vs. Balchand, was resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when some further witnesses for the prosecution were examined. His Worship was of opinion that the matter was one, which should be decided by the Civil courts, and passed an order accordingly.

The Bombay Theatre.—We are requested to state that the Patankar Dramatic Company will perform to-night, at the Bombay Theatre, the drama of Sungit Vikram Shashikla. It is an exceedingly interesting Marathi play, and has already become very popular amongst the natives. The actors perform their parts in a very creditable manner, and their singing is very much above the average. The company deserves the support at the hands of the natives.

A Carriage Accident.—On Tuesday evening, while Mr. A. J. Billimoria, was driving along the Grant Road in his victoria, his horse took fright and bolted from the Royal Theatre. The coachman, in trying to pull up the horse, was knocked off the box, and Mr. Billimoria jumped out of the carriage, both of them fortunately escaping unhurt. The horse was not brought under control till it knocked down two Hindoos, who were slightly injured.

A Charge of Defamation.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday evening, shortly before the adjournment of the Court, Clive Durant appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and presented an application, charging, G. R. Neill, with defamation. It was Mr. Webb's turn to hear applications yesterday, but as he had already left the Court, Mr. Cooper accepted the application, and granted a summons against Mr. Neill but made it returnable before Mr. Webb.

A Smart Pick-Pocket.—Ramchunder Gunesh, who arrived in Bombay about the 23rd of September last, from his native country, to sell some gold ornaments and precious stones, reported to the police that on Thursday, he went to the Marwaree Bazar with his jewellery, and while standing near a shop, his pocket was picked off a purse, containing a pair of gold bangles, set with 27 emeralds and 227 small diamonds and 21 precious stones, collectively valued at Rs. 848.

Fatal Effects of Drink.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at Falkland Road, on the body of one Bycher Dhunca, aged 50 years, a tile-turner. The deceased was addicted to drink, and on Wednesday returned home the worse for liquor. While sitting in the verandah the deceased overbalanced himself and fell down into the street. The deceased did not rally and died on Thursday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall, while under the influence of liquor.

The Gokuldas Tejpal Charities.—The sixth anniversary of the inauguration of the Gokuldas Tejpal Shri Lukshminarayan Temple, on Gowalia Tank, falls on the 3rd instant. The usual fair will be held on Monday, and will continue for three succeeding days. The temple and the compound will be decorated on the occasion with Venetian masts and illuminated by electric light. On Monday night a *Hari Kirtan* will be held, and on Wednesday fire-works will be let off. The public are invited to attend the fair, and witness the fire-works. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to see the fire-works are requested to send an early intimation to Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal as the reserved accommodation is limited.

Robbing a Child.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Narayen Moroo and Rama Dhakoo, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 100, from a little daughter of Suckoo, a Hindu woman, residing at Dhobi Talao. The complainant took the child to a dispensary, at Agiary Lane about three days ago, and thence she returned home, when she found the ornament missing from the child's neck. She reported the matter to Inspector Saunders, who made enquiries into the matter and arrested the two accused. On further enquiry Inspector Saunders recovered the ornament, which had been broken up into several pieces, and pledged with different Marwarees. The first accused being a reputed thief the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused being a minor his Worship ordered him to be committed to the Sassoon Reformatory for three years.

The Southwell and Austin Troubles.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the cross-case of assault brought by Mr. G. R. Neill against Mr. S. F. Piper, came on for further hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hemming appeared for Mr. Neill; and Mr. Piper conducted his own case. Mr. Neill examined by Mr. Hemming deposed that he feared that Mr. Piper would very likely put into execution the threats of personal violence held out to him. Mr. Piper questioned the witness as to his means of subsistence, and as to his present financial condition, but his Worship remarked that the questions were not relevant to the present enquiry. Witness did not ask Mrs. Piper on the 11th June whether her husband had got his pistol oiled and ready. He did not say that he would ruin Mrs. Piper and her husband. Mr. Piper then put in two letters written by Mr. Neill in friendly spirit after the 6th June last, on which day Mr. Piper is alleged to have threatened to "blow out the brains" of Mr. Neill with a view to show that the allegation regarding the threat was not reconcilable with the letters, which showed there existed cordial relationship between the parties after the alleged threat had been held out. The case stands adjourned until Monday, the 10th inst.

Causing grievous Hurt.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Constable Sloane brought up two Hindoos, named Mahadeo Peeraji and Magu Pochettee, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Rama Bornia, on the 4th of August last. Mr. Pradhan, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, represented the first accused, while the second accused appeared in person. It appeared that there existed some long-standing dispute between the complainant and the accused in respect of Bhajan parties. On the above day, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the accused met the complainant while going along the 4th Kamateepoora Lane, and there they assaulted and struck the complainant with a piece of lead pipe and stick. The complainant sustained a serious fracture of both the legs and was treated at the J. J. Hospital, where he is still an out-door patient. After hearing the evidence and the arguments of Mr. Balkrishna for the defence, his Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and also fined the first accused Rs. 50, in default of which, the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo a further term of two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Altercation in a Billiard-Room.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Thomas Browne, a foreman in the employ of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Maneckjee Sorabjee, a clerk in the employ of the above company. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant, who stated that on the 13th ultimo, the accused assaulted him with a cue without any provocation in a billiard-room, situated at Frere Road. On the 10th of last month he had quarrelled with the accused against whom he had made a report to his manager. The accused told him that he had made a false complaint to his manager and so he called him (complainant) a "liar" and assaulted him with a cue and also slapped him twice in the face. The accused, in his defence, admitted having given the complainant only one slap in the face, stating that he did so on receiving great provocation at the hands of the complainant, who audaciously laughed at him just when he had finished the game. He denied having struck the complainant with a cue and he was supported in this statement by Mr. Edwin Thomas, a teacher in the Cathedral High School. The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to prove that the accused had received any provocation. The Magistrate was also of opinion that the complainant had not been struck with a cue. Under the circumstances the Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 8, and at the request of Mr. Sealy, his Worship ordered that the accused should be bound over in Rs. 25 to keep the peace for a period of 3 months.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The annual distribution of prizes to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery took place, on Thursday evening, in the head-quarters of the Battery, at Nesbit Road. The spacious drill hall was very effectively decorated with flags and stars of sword-bayonets. Shortly before nine o'clock, the Volunteers were formed up, two deep, facing the door, to await the arrival of Brigadier-General Budgen, who was to distribute the prizes. Punctually at a quarter-past nine, the General arrived, and was received by Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Captain A. K. Leslie, Adjutant, and Lieutenants J. Sanders-Slater, H. W. Barrow, and L. J. Robertson.

Brigadier-General Budgen, in addressing the Volunteers, said that it afforded him very great pleasure to present the prizes to the corps, and also he was gratified that he had returned to Bombay in time to be able to present the medal for "Good Conduct and Long Service" that had been awarded to Sergeant Instructor A. G. Warburton. He was very happy to say that during the eighteen years' service of Sergeant Warburton, he had conducted himself in an exemplary way. It was much more difficult to earn that special reward for long service and good conduct than to earn one for actual service. One was earned for deeds done on the impulse of the moment, while the other could only be obtained after a hard struggle against the many trials in one's career. Sergeant Warburton had been with the corps for a number of years, and had taught most of the Volunteer Artillery men how to shoot, and was no doubt much liked by the corps in general. A man in his position had often to deny himself of the "last glass," and it was generally that fatal glass, that did injury to a man's character. In pinning the medal on the breast of Sergeant Warburton, Brigadier-General Budgen congratulated him on his good behaviour throughout his long service for his Queen and country, and hoped that he might long live to enjoy it.

The General then proceeded to distribute the prizes. Sergeant Marsland having formed up his team, marched them up for the Cup and gold medals won in the Wheal cup competition. In presenting the cup to the team, Brigadier-General Budgen congratulated the team on their success in pulling off the prize, although they had been run so close by the other detachments. Sergeant Pinder's detachment who came second in the competition were next given the silver medals. The following is the list of prizes:—

WHEAL CUP.

1st Team—Corpl. J. Marsland, Bombr. W. H. Jackson, Gunners W. Miller, J. Steele, F. Baker, W. F. Zurnorst, J. Ingham, R. Robertson, J. H. Wall, G. Blackwell, V. Chart, and D. Robb (reserve man).

2nd Team—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Sergt.-Major J. Beckerleg, Gunner D. C. Gillespie, Corpl. H. G. Hyde, Gunners T. Pillow, F. McCulloch, D. L. O'Leary, G. W. Claridge, and C. H. Butler, Bombr. F. J. Taylor, Gunners C. E. Phillimore, and John Stafford, (reserve man).

CARBINE PRIZES.

Trained Volunteer's Course—1st, Gr. C. H. Butler, Rs. 50; 2nd, Br. W. H. Jackson, Rs. 25; and 3rd, Gr. John Stafford, Rs. 15.

Recruit's Course—1st, Gr. J. A. Geddes, Rs. 25; and 2nd, Gr. J. S. Kirkbride, Rs. 10.

MAJOR ROUGHTON'S PRIZES.

Highest score at 200 and 500 yds., Br. W. H. Jackson, Rs. 50; highest at 200 yds., Br. F. J. Taylor, Rs. 25; and highest at 500 yds., Sergt. D. Pinder, Rs. 25.

Sub-Divisional Carbine Contest for Messrs. Lund and Blockley's Cup. Won by No. 1 Team of No. 1 sub-division No. 1 Company:—Sergt. D. Pinder, Corpl. H. G. Hyde, Br. F. J. Taylor, Gr. A. Bond, and Gr. C. H. Butler.

The distribution of prizes was followed by an enjoyable smoking concert, Captain Leslie, Mr. Seymour Dore, and Mr. T. Lee, accompanying the songs which were contributed by the following members of the corps and others:—Major Roughton, Capt. Leslie, Capt. Smith, Sergeant Major Chart, Lieut. Slater, Sergeant Marsland, Corporal Jackson, Gunner Tuelenberg, Gunner Pillow, Mr. Andersen Clarke, Gunner Gillespie, Gunner Edwards, Gunner Mahor, and Mr. Stephenson.

When the General left, three hearty cheers were given by those present, the officers of the Volunteer Artillery being likewise cheered, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the evening.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Friday.

(Before Mr. E. Vander Stratten, Fifth Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT FOR SALE.

MOOSAJI ESSAJI vs. HAJI MAHOMED MITHA.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cowasji B. Setna, pleader, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The plaintiff sues to recover Rs. 480-15-0 as damages sustained by reason of the defendant's failure as vendor to carry out a contract for the sale of a house at Falkland Road. The defendant had previously sued the plaintiff in the High Court for the purchase money and for specific performance. The present plaintiff who was the defendant in that suit, pleaded rescission of the contract on the ground that the vendor had failed to show a good title, and the written statement contained a cross-claim or set-off of Rs. 251 on account of earnest money and Rs. 381-15-2 on account of expenses, together with interest on both sums. The High Court dismissed that suit with costs because of the vendor's failure to make out a satisfactory title, and as regards set-off decreed that the vendor should pay Rs. 251 with interest to the vendor, who was given a lien on the property. It is not disputed that the High Court suit was "a suit for the recovery of money" within the meaning of Section 111 of the Civil Procedure Code, nor that the vendee's claim in that suit was a set-off. The items of claim in the suit now before me were all with one exception included in the original set-off. The first plea therefore which the plaintiff has to meet is that of "res judicata" and his solicitor replies to it by an assertion that the entire claim on the set-off not having been considered and adjudicated upon by the High Court, the present claim is not "res judicata." There is not on the record before me a copy of the plaint, issues, or judgment in the High Court suit, but a copy of the written statement and decree have been filed, and from the written statement it is clear that the main issue arising in the present case was specifically raised by the pleadings in the High Court. I therefore cannot accept the assertion made on behalf of the plaintiff, that the issue was not raised and considered in the former suit, more especially since it has been over and again decided that unliquidated damages may form the subject of a set-off (vide I L R 4 Bombay 407). The High Court has in fact decreed a part of the set-off claimed. It may be that clause (d) Sec. 18 of the Specific Relief Act was considered a bar to the recovery of the balance; or, as I do not think that probable, it may be that there were other grounds on which the defendant was considered not entitled to the full set-off claimed. However, this may be the decree is silent, as regards the rest, and what it has not granted, it must be deemed to have refused. These remarks apply to all the items in the present suit except one item for brokerage. As regards this item it is clearly a part of the plaintiff's general claim for damages for breach of the agreement for sale and he cannot be allowed to split his claim by putting it forward piece-meal partly in the form of a set-off to the High Court suit and partly in the form of a substantive suit in this court. A defendant filing a set-off is in the position of a plaintiff as regard that set-off, and section 43 for the C. P. Code is a bar to a plaintiff splitting his claim (vide Sec 29 of the Specific Relief Act). As regards a defendant the last clause of Sec. 111 of the C. P. Code places him in an analogous position. If that clause be treated as inapplicable because unliquidated damages cannot be set off under Sec. 111, then I hold that the item in question is barred by Sec. 13. On these grounds the suit is dismissed. Defendant's professional costs certified at Rs. 30.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In memory of a Parsi lady	10	0	0
Total Rs.	10	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged. Rs.	96,898	9	2
Grand Total Rs.	96,908	9	2

A music box presented to the Leper Asylum in memory of a Parsi gentleman, is also acknowledged with thanks.

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotamdas.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

CRICKET.

The following gentlemen will represent the Hindoo C. C. in their match against the City of Bombay C. C. to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. sharp:—Bhandare, Kale, Patker, Kirker, Kirtikar, Jeykar, Merchant, Talpade, Rao, Rao, and Mastorker.

A Paris correspondent relates a comic incident which took place during some cheap trips on the Paris-Havre Railway. The pleasure seekers found only half the necessary quantity of carriages at their disposal, and at the station Harfleur the overplus was put into a number of cattle cars, which were quickly provided with seats made of boards set upon blocks of wood. No sooner did the ticket-taker enter to demand the passengers' tickets than he was greeted with a chorus of well-imitated "moos!" and the joke extending itself to all the other cattle-cars, he at last desisted from his attempt. At the next halting-station the stationmaster began a remonstrance, but "Moo! moo! moo!" sounded so overpoweringly that he retired. The train finally arrived at the terminus, Montvillier. Here the passengers, imitating the awkward leaps of cattle, sprang through the gate by which travelling beasts usually leave the station. The stationmaster caught one of them by the collar. This was the signal for the whole crowd to lower their heads and butt at him vigorously with terrible lowings, so that he was quickly obliged to take to his heels, followed by a final triumphant "Moo!" The whole company, who had joined without premeditation in the joke, then broke out in a peal of laughter, and giving their tickets to a smiling official, standing by, peacefully left.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

A TRIPLE MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. IRYA BIN BASAPA.

The accused was convicted by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of murder by causing the deaths of a woman and two boys, and of mischief by fire to agricultural produce, and was for the former offence sentenced to death, from which sentence he now appealed. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder in causing the deaths of Balawa, woman, and two boys, named Nanza and Baswant, by cutting them with an axe in February 1883, and also with mischief by fire to agricultural produce. He was a labourer, a Lingaet, about 40 years of age. The case for the prosecution mainly hinged on the confession of the accused, in which he admitted having a grudge against his aunt Balava, a widow, on account of her having made over her property to her paramour Manappa. Accused had been adopted by Balava's husband, and he said that Balava and Manappa had poisoned him. Even if not adopted, the accused would have been one of the reversionary heirs of Balava's husband, and he, therefore, felt aggrieved at Balava's proceeding. At the instigation of certain persons, he said, he went to Balava's house at night, and finding her asleep, killed her with an axe. He then went to Manappa's field apparently in search of Manappa, and there killed Manappa's son and the son of Manappa's partner. Having set fire to the wheat stack near which the boys were lying, he fled to the village. Besides the accused's confession, there was the evidence of Manappa and of his partner as to the enmity; the state of the bodies of the two boys and also that they had seen the accused in the village the day before the murder. One Deveraya said he was sleeping in his field on the night in question, and being aroused by a blaze, saw the accused running away. There was evidence to show that the accused disappeared from the village after the murder, and that a reward of Rs.200 was offered for information which might lead to his arrest, but he remained absent for nine years. The manager of the Mahalaxmee Pressing and Ginning Company at Gadag said the accused worked for the company under the name of Basappa Aide, and that he had known him by that name since February 1890. The accused himself said he left his village about twelve years ago owing to a quarrel with his father, held no communication with his village and was not aware of the proclamation of a reward for his arrest. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges. The Sessions Judge concurred in the verdict. In many cases, he said, after the lapse of nine years from the commission of a murder to the conviction of the offender, the court would not consider it necessary, as a matter of public example, to pass the capital sentence. In the present case, however, the murder, he remarked, seemed to have been a deliberate one, and in the case of the murder of the two boys, most brutal and unprovoked. The accused was, therefore, sentenced to death.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

BURNING A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW TO DEATH.

IMPERATRIX vs. SAI, WOMAN.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 7th ult., convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to death. Mr. Balajee A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused and her son Bala bin Tatya were charged with having, on the 21st August last, committed murder by causing the death of Rakhmee, woman, in the district of Poona. The deceased was a daughter-in-law of the accused and wife of her son Sama. The evidence in the case was very clear and consisted for the most part of the eye-witnesses. Tai, wife of Pandu, and Jai, wife of the first accused, stated that the first prisoner accused the deceased of immoral conduct and struck her with a stick, and that after supper Sai, the second accused, struck her with a heavy bamboo on the back and head and eventually stripped her and poured some kerosine oil on her body, and set fire to it. A next door neighbour saw Sai beating the deceased; and later on, having gone out to watch what happened, he saw Bala go out, carrying a bundle which looked like a corpse, and Sai following him. Chima, woman, deposed to the fact that Sai came to her house and borrowed some kerosine oil on the day on which this occurrence took place. She also saw Sai beating the deceased. Both the accused admitted their guilt in their confessions before the Magistrate. Bala therein stated that he hit the deceased with a small stick, then his mother hit her two blows on the face, and then poured oil on her and set fire to her, and so she died. She was still alive when they burnt her, but was dying from the beating. His mother lit the oil. She afterwards took the corpse to a field and hid it there. Next morning they took the body near the canal and left it there. His mother suggested the murder. She called him apart after they had had their supper and said, "We must murder Rakhmee for her bad conduct." He consented and so they committed the deed. The accused Sai said in her confession "inter alia": "I murdered Rakhmee. She went to dig nundi one morning, but was slow at her work. So I told her to go and tend the cattle, which she did. In the evening, my son Bala told me she had been seen that day misconducting herself with two lads in a bajri field. So I got angry and began to abuse her, and then in a rage determined to kill her. So while Bala held her down, I...... then hit her with a bamboo two blows on the face. She called out a great deal. Two men came to the door and looked in, but as it was dark, they went away. Then I took kerosine oil and rubbed her over with it, and set fire to it, and so she died. I had got the kerosine oil before for rubbing on sheep with mange. Bala and I carried the body away to our field and let it lie there all next day, and early on the second morning, took it and placed it where it was found. I did not wish to kill Rakhmee, but killed her in rage."

The jury found the accused Sai guilty of murder. They found Bala not guilty of murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing hurt. The Sessions Judge sentenced Sai to death, and Bala to rigorous imprisonment for a month.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Sai, woman.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY AT POONA.

IMPERATRIX vs. SAVLA WALAD BABAJEE AND THIRTEEN OTHERS.

These were appeals from the decision of Mr. W.H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who in July last convicted the appellants of assembling for the purposes of committing dacoity, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for three years. Three other persons were tried with the appellants, but were acquitted and discharged.

It appeared that Inspector Guider, of the Poona Police, received information that a dacoity was about to be committed at Uruli. He made his arrangements accordingly and went there with a force of police, but the dacoits got scent of the arrival of the police and dispersed. On his return to Poona, Mr. Guider had the accused arrested. None of them were found in his house on the morning in question. The jury acquitted Nos. 12, 14 and 17, and found the others guilty of the charge of assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity.

Mr Justice Parsons, in delivering the Court's judgment, said: The fourteen appellants were charged with assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity and were tried by a jury, which convicted them. The offence is not one that could legally be tried by a jury. It should have been tried with the aid of assessors. The trial by a jury is not invalid (section 536 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), but the applicants have the right of an appeal to this Court on the facts. On an examination of the evidence, we see no reason to interfere with the convictions of the accused Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive. They were caught by the police at the place of assembly, and the accuseds, Nos.3 and 8, have made full confession of their guilt, in which they implicate their co-accused. There is no recognition of any of the other men who formed the assembly. There is against the rest of the appellants no proof except the evidence of a pardoned accomplice named Tatya. There is no corroboration whatever of his evidence, and the Sessions Judge was wrong in telling the jury that the confession of the accused Nos. 3 and 8, afforded any corroboration. It would clearly, in this case, be most unsafe to place any reliance whatever on the evidence of Tatya. A perusal of his deposition alone shows this. Nor does the evidence of the sherbet-seller, or the carriage-driver, or the witness, No. 18, afford any substantial corroboration as regards the participation of these appellants in the offence. The fact that these appellants were not in their houses or villages on the night in question does not prove they were at Uruli. We, therefore, reverse the convictions and sentences passed on these appellants, who were the accused Nos. 9,10,11,13,15, and 16. We dismiss the appeals of the other accused. We also dismiss the appeal of the accused, No. 9, against his conviction under Act XI. of 1878.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Major O Smyth, R A, England	Mr and Mrs J Neilson, do
* Mr H F Thompson, Madras	Mr T W Wood, do
* Miss Evans, Poona	Mr M Breslawr, do
* Capt Pilkington, Secunderabad, 21st Hussars	Mr C R Breedon, do
Mr G T Oliver, England	Lt C M Cockcraft, SC, do
Mr A Fagan do	Mr F F Picnard, RIM, do
* Mr A V Munro, do	Mr D D Mackie, do
* Mr A Rowland, do	Mr H J Miles, do
* Dr and Mrs Alvares, Portugal	Lt L Mathias, SC, do
* Mr E B de Lima, Portugal	Mr W F Hamilton, do
* The Misses de Lima, Portugal	Mr J M Heyn, do
* Mr and Mrs P Rodrigues, Portugal	Mr W H Marks, do
Miss G Cary, Delhi	Mr L Von Bibra, do
Mr E J Bellairs, Almora	Mr J Haimon, do
Mr and Mrs G Falconer-Taylor, Berars	Mr J M Anderson, do
Mr C Teyne, England	Dr M Barnhart, do
Mr Hugo Heberlein, Bombay	Mr T Anderson, RIM, do
Mr R T Middleton, Bombay	Mr C E O'Shea, do
Mr C Nordlinger do	Miss K O'Shea, do
	Mr J J Gazdur, do
	Mr R L Tooze, S M Dist
	Mr L M Wadia, Ahmedabad
	Mr S B Manson, England
	Major J Craigie, Umballa
	Mr R C Barnard, Poona
	Mr J Greengrass, Thana

Barnet Fair, like Donnybrook Fair, bids soon to be a thing of the past. The presidents abhor it, and the Lord of the Manor is averse to it, and the latter has again brought forward a proposal for its abolition. He has associated the suggestion with an undertaking to forego his right to tolls hitherto levied on all live stock sold at the fair and taken out of the district. These exactions have always been a source of great trouble, as dealers contended that they were illegal, and strongly objected to pay. The result has been that disputes and fights between drovers and collectors became alarmingly frequent, and sometimes so serious that the latter on several occasions availed themselves of police protection. Last year's gathering was considered the "roughest" ever held.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline." From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubes.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Thursday afternoon at the company's mill premises, Sewree. Mr. Gorhandas Khatau, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The following directors' report, ending 30th June, 1892, was read and adopted:—The directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the company made up for the year ended on 30th June, 1892. It will appear that the working of the mill has resulted in a loss of Rs. 19,322-4-5 The directors very much regret this result, but they assure you that the affairs of the company are receiving their best attention and consideration. The directors beg to inform you that during the year they have put up nine second-hand roller cards and one second-hand combined opener and beater. They have also lately ordered out from Messrs. Asa Lees and Company, Ld., two single beater scutchers, one drawing frame, an slubbing frame, one intermediate frame and three roving frames, as the existing preparatory machinery was insufficient. These will arrive very shortly, and it is expected that on being put up, the mill will be able to work with better results. Mr. Ausing Mathuradas Lowjee resigned his seat on the board. The directors have not considered it necessary to fill up the vacancy caused by his resignation. The company's mill property, machinery and stock-in-trade have been insured for Rs. 6,77,600. Messrs. Cursondas Vaiubdas and Lukhmidas Bhimjee, the retiring directors, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Ramshanker Jeenabhoy and Ramdas Ludha were appointed auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Yesterday afternoon, the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Cursondas Valabhdas being in the chair.

The following is the directors' report and audited balance-sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1892. The profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs. 58,796-12-4. This amount, together with Rs. 3,087-1-11 brought forward from last year's account, makes the total sum of Rs. 61,883-14-3 to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of the above amount, an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, absorbing Rs. 19,900, was paid for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, and Rs. 15,000 have been transferred to the machinery deterioration fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,983-14-3. Your directors now recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1892. This payment will require Rs. 24,875, and there will, therefore, be left a balance of Rs. 2,103-14-3 to be carried to the next year's account. Your directors have added 83 looms, 12 cop reels, 2 warping machines, 1 banding machine, and 4 flat cards to the machinery of your mill, and have replaced 18 flyer throstles, by 20 ring frames of Messrs. Howard and Bullough's and Messrs. Brooks and Doxey's make. They have, therefore, transferred the sum of Rs. 1,40,746-3-8 from the machinery deterioration fund account to the credit of the machinery account, and thus reduced the value of the machinery of your mill. Your directors have appointed Mr. Cursondas Vallabhdas a director of the company in October last, and they now ask you to approve and confirm the appointment. Your directors beg to report that there were four cases of accident in the company's mill, in which it was deemed proper to afford relief out of the interest of the Dwarkadas Vasonjee Memorial Fund account. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared payable on and after the 3rd instant. The appointment of Mr. Cursondas Vulabhdas as a director of the company made by the board was confirmed, and Messrs. Lukmidas Khimjee and Goculdas Devjee were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Nowrojee C. Pocha and Ramdas Ludha were re-appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs 200 each. The shareholders tendered a special vote of thanks to the directors and agents of the company for the efficient management of the company.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings were brought to a close.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 29.

Hayman, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kashmir. Dewar, Capt, Bengal, Line Regt, from leave, from England.

September 30.

Bellingham, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Middlesex, to rejoin, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—September 29.

Davies, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Meerut. Staines, Lt, Bengal, Commt transp, on leave, to Allahabad.

September 30.

Hayman, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Doolali. Hagelton, Vety-Lt, Ms A V D, on duty, to St Thomas Mt. Chrystie, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K Sub Fus, to join, to Karachi. Custance, Capt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, from leave, to Delhi. Doods, 2nd Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st October, 1892.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 274 Gunner H. Read.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation from 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·721	W	4	90·6	74·1	71	..	22·79	−3·26
Agra	29·749	S W	5	91·5	73·5	78	..	19·25	−5·76
Cawnpore	29·738	N W	3	92·0	72·1	73	..	33·35	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·695	W N W	4	93·4	63·8	78	..	30·90	−0·89
Jhansi	29·760	N N W	3	92·5	71·7	75	..	37·16	+0·38
Jacobabad	29·710	S S E	2	103·1	67·3	66	..	4·41	+1·22
Karachi	29·770	W S W	10	90·0	76·3	82	..	11·38	+5·27
Jeypore	29·789	N W	5	92·1	71·5	75	..	43·04	+25·59
Ajmere	29·792	W	7	88·7	72·6	71	..	19·21	−7·54
Deesa	29·803	S W	..	89·[illegible]	72·3	80	..	38·33	+3·61
Bhuj	29·788	S S W	12	93·1	71·3	86	..	8·03	−7·74
Rajkot	29·834	W S W	6	91·9	67·3	85	..	26·33	−2·55
Veraval	29·834	W S W	6	85·5	72·3	78	..	15·31	[illegible]
Neemuch	29·855	S W	7	88·8	68·2	80	..	34·35	+4·15
Indore	29·828	N W	2	87·0	68·1	82	..	35·15	+0·35
Saugor	29·797	W S W	2	85·3	67·2	80	..	47·16	+7·07
Jubbulpore	29·799	Calm	1	88·4	68·6	75	..	54·39	−1·55
Hoshangabad	29·825	S	3	89·3	71·7	84	..	51·20	−2·71
Khandwa	29·833	N W	3	89·2	71·7	82	..	41·79	+11·50
Raipur	29·797	W N W	4	90·0	72·6	73	..	45·05	−2·94
Nagpur	29·790	N W	3	90·0	70·4	80	..	39·74	−3·18
Amraoti	29·842	W	2	87·1	67·3	80	..	42·37	+11·60
Akola	29·830	N W	5	89·0	65·8	82	..	44·34	+14·14
Surat	29·858	S W	L	88·1	71·5	80	..	54·95	+15·35
Malegaon	29·862	W N W	4	88·5	65·0	79	..	34·05	+12·52
Bombay	29·851	N E	7	85·1	75·0	82	..	52·44	+15·80
Poona	29·874	Calm	5	85·0	68·1	84	3·29	30·16	+10·32
Sholapur	29·849	N N W	6	86·5	71·5	82	..	18·95	−1·55
Ratnagiri	29·841	Calm	2	84·5	75·9	80	..	137·41	+35·60
Belgaum	29·857	W	7	79·3	65·5	97	0·80	30·81	+8·75
Goa	29·856	E	7	84·1	71·4	80	0·11	124·32	[illegible]
Karwar	29·855	Calm	1	75·1	71·8	90	0·35	135·37	+11·40
Mangalore	29·911	Calm	3	83·5	72·4	90	0·60	106·55	+5·71
Calicut	29·90[illegible]	E N E	6	82·7	72·7	87	..	100·11	+15·12
Cochin	29·898	N E	M	83·2	71·[illegible]	75	..	60·25	+8·41
Bangalore	29·930	S W	5	81·2	65·0	90	0·53	15·01	+0·15
Secunderabad	29·837	N W	5	87·1	71·9	84	..	37·17	+12·71
Masulipatam	29·781	W S W	6	85·5	71·6	80	..	37·35	+4·36
Bellary	29·880	S W	5	87·1	71·0	76	0·07	16·45	+6·74
Cuddapah	29·862	W S W	5	87·5	73·8	70	..	3·02	+10·74
Madras	29·841	S W	7	83·2	75·2	90	0·19	29·81	+13·84
Coimbatore									
Trichinopoly	29·872	W N W	4	92·0	75·9	72	..	15·07	+4·31
Negapatam	29·850	W S W	4	90·0	76·[illegible]	65	..	12·90	+2·03
Colombo	29·905	S W	11	84·0	75·5	84	0·33	10·79	−13·33

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·07(122·71); E. G. H. — 0·0 (97·55); G. T. H. — 0·00 (96·83); C. P. — 0·00 (92·41).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid over nearly the whole country except in Mysore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, where it has been moderate. Readings are very high in Mysore and Ceylon and very low in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, Calicut and Bombay, south-easterly at Jacobabad, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ajmere and 14 at Bhuj and Akola. The day and night temperature variations are small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are still very cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere, they are almost clear. There has been heavy rain at Poona (3·29"), about an inch at Belgaum and Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary and Madras. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditons to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam, and the weather seems to be unsettled. The monsoon gradient is about normal between Cochin and Bombay, and conditions are favourable for local showers as far as Ratnagiri, and also in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at and in the neighbourhood of Sholapur and Belgaum. Elsewhere, the weather is generally fine and no rain seems likely at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Pressure has decreased at all stations except in Sibsagar, the fall being generally brisk. Readings are highest in Tenasserim and in the south of the Bay, low in Bengal, at the head of the Bay and in the Western District. Winds are southerly in Burma and variable over the south and west of the Peninsula and generally westerly to north-westerly elsewhere, the force is moderate to light in most places. Temperature on the whole has fallen, and the mean temperature is low for the season in all provinces, the deficiency being greatest in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Burma. Rain has been general in Burma, Assam Bengal proper and in the west of the Peninsula, elsewhere the weather is fine with a few showers. Rain has been heavy in Poona and in some central Bengal stations.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, October 2.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral).—Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 6, 323 and 324.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 21 and 423. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

No Service.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Sermon to Children.—Hymns 374, 336 and 386. Psalm 23.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 3, 257 and 274.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 257, 238 and 23.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 297, 261 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 277, 291 and 31.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 395, 291 and 382.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 304 and 31.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Revd. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 178 and 140.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 298, 279 and 20.

St. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 13, 96 and 241, 1st tune.
Hymn. 291, 1st tune.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE.

The services of the Wesleyan Church on Sunday next will be as follows:—
Colaba (Causeway)—11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens)—9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Byculla (Maratha)—10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Arabia in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s White Cross, 1,914 tons, Captain C Taylor, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Imperator, 2,342 tons, Captain C Bechtinger, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, Mr E J W Billairs as cabin, and 33 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,301 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major J F Ross, Mr W H Booker, and 22 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 55 cases opium, 107 horses and the following passengers:—Dr Briggs, Mr Fazilbhoy, M Chani and two others and 48 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Teheran	1681	Tocque	A	P & O S N Co
" Taif	675	Hassan	B	H Cassum & Co
" Naderi	1153	McAllister	B	B & P S N Co
" Naseri	835	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
" Kt. of St. George	2998	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co
" Akbar	1411	Baldwin	E	H Cassum & Co
Ship Paula	251	Breymann	G	A H Jackeria
S.S. Basuto	1742	McKenzie	H J	Mair & Co
" Nyanza	1421	Nacoda	K	A Munjee & Co
" Eltona	1515	Jones	L	K Nixon & Co
" Kaveri	[illegible]	Nacoda	M	Shepherd and Co.
" Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	N	Bates & Co
" Somali	[illegible]	Francis	P	[illegible]
" Eden Hall	[illegible]	Jones	Q	Bates & Co
" Savitri	[illegible]	Nacoda		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
" Neera		do.		do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44s. a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W and A Graham
" Surat	1.76	Sleeman	6	P & O S N Co
" Imperator	2345	Bechtinger	7	A L S N Co
" Lombardy	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	P & O Co
" Aston Hall	[illegible]	McFee		Bates & Co
" Kirby Hall		Phillips	(alongside)	K Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Saturday, October 1.)

S.S. Nizam.... 3142 tons ... Lettwich ... Turner, Morrison & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Paula (schr)	Breymann	Mauritius.
	White Cross (s)	Taylor	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, Bechtinger, for Trieste, &c.
" Chanda, Stebbing, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
26 Rydall Hall s.......Brooks.........Cardiff, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26.—Steamers Purnea, Kangra, Ataka and Niemen.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—65 cases whisky, Budjee Bazonjee.
City of Dundee s—15 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—60 drums machinery oil, M A Hoosein.
Arabia s—6 cases lampware, Cassum Naujee; 4 cases cotton hosiery, S Hoosona; 100 cases bar soap, Essoofally Allonoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—6 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co; 40 cases a c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 6 cases photo materials, E D Karanja.
Clyde s—10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Riversdale s—13 bales paper, 21 cases envelopes and 2 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 3 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 33 packages provisions, oilmen-stores, &c, Rajabhoy Jooma; 6 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co; 40 cases ale, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Giava s—150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 12 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 15 cases brandy, D. Batha and Co; 31 cases brandy, Dhunjeeshaw Cowasjee; 215 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 30 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Ravenna s—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 15 cases claret and 31 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—43 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 22 bales coloured paper, [illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—12 cases tobacco, M Nuzeraly; 15 cases clocks, [illegible] tools.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Giava s—100 cases brandy, R S Nariman and Co; 50 cases [illegible] Souza and Fernandes; 50 cases vermouth, [illegible] Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

[illegible] bales potpapo, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

[illegible] Bazonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

[illegible] Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

[illegible] Cowasjee.

[illegible] paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM BOLOGNE.

[illegible] D P Batha & Co.

[illegible] October, 1892.

THE MOON.

[illegible] 6th, 11h. 29m. a.m.
[illegible] 13th, 2h. 28·7m. a.m.
[illegible] 20th, 11h. 15·3m. p.m.
[illegible] 28th, 2h. 17·7m. a.m.

	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
[illegible]	5 51	5 48	7 37m / 6 58 a	1 50 a
Sun. [illegible]	5 51	5 47	8 32m / 8 17 a	1 31m / 2 40 a
Mon. [illegible]	[illegible] 51	5 46	9 14m / 9 14 a	2 26m / 3 18 a
Tues. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 51m / 10 6 a	3 15m / 3 55 a
Wed. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	27m / [illegible]	4 1m / 4 31 a
Thurs 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

NOT PAST PRAYING FOR.

Evidently M. Emile Zola is not past praying for. The novelist, whose views on religious matters are probably much the same as those of the learned professor who resented somewhat truculently the offer of a tract the other day, has certainly a less aggressive manner of asserting himself. A French paper reports that the great French novelist, who is studying "human documents" at Lourdes, visited the hospital one morning, where a child said to him, "I pray no longer for my cure, but for your conversion." M. Zola turned his left cheek—literally—to the child and, embracing the little one, said, "Thanks, my little friend, Indeed, I need it."

A MORAL DIFFICULTY.

The successful evasion, by an American adaptor of the moral difficulties of the "Famille Pontbriquet," is a satire upon the "respectability" of the Anglo-Saxon audience which Swift would have loved, and could hardly have exaggerated. Here is the case: "La Famille Pontbriquet is a French farce, whose drollest incident arises from the fact that a certain judge, a married man, is invariably deaf for awhile after an outburst of conjugal affection. During a trial he has to examine a very prepossessing witness in a private room, and on his return to the court his wife (who happens to be present among the public) finds to her horror that he is deaf. This is the incident which it was thought Mr. Fred. Horner (who is to adapt the play for England) and his American rival would find it impossible to transplant to our purer air. Now, an American audience is an abnormally pure one: an American audience thought Captain Swift very naughty indeed; yet it appears that you have only to say to an American audience "Now shut your eyes and you shall have a sweet," and the trick is done. Says the American adaptor of "Settled Out of Court" "The judge gets deaf whenever he flirts with anybody," and this reasonable and natural statement is accepted without a murmur, and the farce goes on its merry way. After this, who shall call any play whatever "untranslatable!"

BIRDS OF PREY.

There is somewhat of a coincidence in the announcement that the "Dwarf" will be buried beneath the smartness of the "Hawk"—by which title the amalgamation will be known—at the same moment that the names of the Tranby Croft house party for Doncaster week are made public. Mr. Hugo Ames brings himself and staff over to the new journal, and whilst apologising for the past history of the birds of prey, naively remarks that the price will not be increased. The "Hawk" called itself "a smart paper for smart people," and perhaps Lady Jeune will be pleased to know that there were not a sufficient number of smart people in society to keep the pot a-boiling.

CAVIAR TO THE GENERAL.

Several columns of the "Times" was Greek to its readers recently, that organ having presented them with the text of the portion of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament discovered on the papyrus manuscript exhibited by Professor Hechler at the Congress of Orientalists. The home resources of the "Thunderer" were not equal to this typographical feat, and the job had to be given out to Messrs. Wertheimer, Lea, and Co., of Finsbury-circus. One would have thought a dead language the appropriate stock for the "Times" composing-room.

"THE PAGAN REVIEW."

The "Pagan Review," if we may pun, is a decidedly promising first number. Both on the front and back page, and on the cover, it literally blazes with promises, and if it only fulfils the half of them, it will go far to defeat its own aim, which it professes to be the attainment of thoroughgoing unpopularity. It is going to be the organ of "les jeunes," our English "jeunes," by no means to be confounded with their French brethren who follow the standard of M. Maurice Barres, rather those English neo-pagan, and neo-epicureans whose high priest is (query—is he?) Mr. Walter Pater. Its creed is Life, "Life to the full, in all its manifestations, in its heights, and depths, precious to the uttermost moment, not to be bartered even when maimed and weary." This, at least, is Pateresque. The contents of this unique magazine, we are warned, are by no means going to be meat for babes. Its motto is to be, "Sic transit gloria Grundi." Perhaps these oracles in our midst whom fear of the wicked Grundy has hitherto restrained from delivering their "messages," will seek utterance through this medium. The young men who run it are evidently not afraid; they mean to shock and defy the old lady from the word Go. "The truth, the truth; O, sir, the truth"—that is their programme. But O sirs, do you remember Pilate's question? It [illegible] be ungenerous to judge a venture by its fir[illegible] ber. We shall await those much-promised [illegible] not without sympathy, for if these young ep[illegible] in their groping only come across the old [illegible] fact that there is a soul as well as a body in [illegible] they may do much good in the world.

MORE ABOUT MR. TOOLE.

Mr. J. L. Toole, always full of his fun, [illegible] name is now "Walker, Homburg," "the be[illegible] which observation lays in the application on [illegible] Toole is now among the company at Homb[illegible] the walks between the early morning [illegible] breakfast form part of the course [illegible] waters. In a letter home, Mr. To[illegible] forgets "the shop," says he hopes "[illegible] is doing as well as "Walker, H[illegible] glad to know they are both doin[illegible] It will certainly not be the fa[illegible] at any rate, if the coming d[illegible] has long been delayed, is [illegible] the front. It was Mr. To[illegible] "Walker, London," his [illegible] little skit of "Ibsen's [illegible] Mr. Barrie to our old[illegible] his dressing-room, [illegible] Mr. Toole has accepted a new [illegible] writer with the intention of pr[illegible] season, and a[illegible] himself in the [illegible] ter of a waiter.

MUCH [illegible]

The pr[illegible] of "Cigarette[illegible] will pr[illegible] inaugurate [illegible] an autumn season of unprecedented [illegible] At no less than eight West-end [illegible] some guise or another will [illegible] few people are asking themselves [illegible] there should be such a general d[illegible] in one of the riskiest branches of the [illegible]

THE LEGITIMATE [illegible]

Has the Scandinavian drama[illegible] serts, really driven the public to[illegible] and is comic opera the bait wherewith [illegible] seeking to win their lost sheep back [illegible] mate fold? Is the new departure the [illegible] the problem as to whether the theatre is [illegible] to instruct or amuse? Or can it be that our playwrights, wobbling between the new drama and the conventional, the intellectual and the remunerative, have shared the fate that befalls all those who endeavour to sit on two stools? Whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that comic opera for the time being is in the ascendant, although it is difficult to explain the why and wherefore of its unlooked-for popularity in the managerial circles.

THE OLYMPIC.

It has been decided to include M. Tschaikowsky's Russian opera, "Eugeny Onegin," with English words, in the list of operas intended for presentation at the Olympic during the coming season. The principal character in the opera is a wealthy young "roue," who, like Don Giovanni, is gifted with the dangerous propensity of making love to every pretty face. Introduced to two sisters of birth and breeding he plays fast and loose with the affections of both, much to the disgust of the fiance of one of them who seeks a quarrel with the too gallant intruder, only to get killed for his pains. The hero will have a capable and dramatic exponent in Mr. Eugene Oudin.

"AUNT ANNE."

Mrs. Clifford's novel, "Aunt Anne," has [illegible] a generous measure of appreciation from literary people. Miss Rhoda Broughton, who met Mrs. Clifford lately for the first time, took the opportunity to congratulate her warmly on her achievement. Mrs. Oliphant—also a stranger to her—has written her a most complimentary and charming letter, and expressly asked Mr. Blackwood to allow her to review the book in the pages of "Maga." What with the praises of her fellow-artists, and the laudation of the "Spectator" and "Athenæum," the authoress of "Mrs. Keith's Crime" is set on the high road to fame.

LITERARY VERSATILITY.

The Rev. Baring Gould's literary versatility is about to be demonstrated still further. The author of "Mehalah" has recently read the proof sheets of a new book called "The Story of the Cæsars." The book is semi-historical and semi-fictitious, and is likely to attract a good deal of attention. Countess Alice Kearney, who is a capital linguist as well as platform speaker, has undertaken the task of translating the book into German.

A DICKENS WANTED.

The end of the history of the famous firm of Titus Salt and Company does but show how the rich materials of commercial life are neglected by our dramatists. Here is a story which, starting with the cheer optimism of Eugene Sue in [illegible] tic mood ends with a tragic operation of [illegible] irresistible fate that reminds of Greek [illegible] Titus Salt to a great extent carried o[illegible] the dream of a workman's paradise, wh[illegible] perhaps, the first to design in fiction. [illegible] model village of Saltaire, close to Leeds, [illegible] than a generation of workers have [illegible] healthier and happier, probably, than [illegible] England. And now, like a dark de[illegible] this little world, in no way to be avoid[illegible] be foreseen, comes the American McKinley [illegible] and destroys the trade of Saltaire, and makes Salt and Co. bankrupt. How Dickens would have made such a story live—and what a play it ought to make!

MRS. LANGTRY.

Reports have appeared in some papers that Mrs. Langtry is to play a gipsy in Messrs. Haddon Chambers and Outram Tristram's new play (the title of which has yet to be decided) at the Haymarket Theatre, which are incorrect. Mrs. Langtry will appear as a lady in high society, being the daughter of a peer and the young wife of a right honourable. The play is now in active rehearsal for production during September.

THE DIVINE SARAH'S DRESS.

The costume which Madame Sarah Bernhardt will wear in Mr. Oscar Wilde's one-act play, "Salome" consist of two parts, the long flowing under robe being of cloth of gold, of splendid texture. It cost, by the way, £12 a yard. This golden under garment is embroidered all over with large pale-blue and salmon-coloured flowers, with pearl centres of delicate shape, outlined with gold. Over this foundation hangs a shorter robe of brilliant yellow silk gauze, also embroidered with huge flowers with jewelled centres. Madame Bernhardt has a special predilection for embroidery of the richest and most superb designs. Of the more common and less expensive style of applique work she will have none on her stage dresses.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

The music world, having very little to talk about just at present, has been discussing the rumour of the baronetcy to be conferred on Sir Arthur Sullivan, a rumour so positively stated in many quarters that it appeared a fact, and, indeed, it was a very plausible canard. The authority given to several of our foremost musicians seemed [illegible] the Queen had determined to liberally recognise the [illegible] and what [illegible] reasonable to expect that the recognised head of his [illegible] England should be made a baronet? There have been so many conflicting rumours as to the condition of Sir Arthur's health that music-lovers will be glad to have it on his own authority, that he was "never better in his life." The score of the new opera is practically finished, and Sir Arthur has already [illegible] rehearsals, [illegible] much pleased. [illegible] approximate [illegible] nearly to that of "The Yeomen of the Guard," being a compromise between the "grand" [illegible] "Gondoliers" and the whimsicality of "The Mikado."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

FINE weather has now set in at the Presidency and in the Mofussil, a much-needed break has improved crop prospects in many districts. Cotton has been active on most days during the past week; but the demand has been much greater from exporters than from local spinners. Wheat has not been much wanted by shippers; but for Seeds there has been an active demand at times, and considerable purchases of Linseed and Rapeseed have been made for export. Exchange has remained comparatively steady, the extreme fluctuation during the week having been 1-32d. to 1-16d., this evening's quotations showing a decline to that extent in Bank Bills and Credits, respectively, compared with last Friday's closing rates. Government Paper has rather more than maintained the advance noted in our last report, and is now 3-16 per cent. higher in Fours than it ruled a week ago. Freights have latterly been firmer; but to-day, there has been less enquiry for tonnage at the higher rates asked by holders. There has been more activity in the Import Market, and prices for staple Manufactures have hardened somewhat in sympathy with advices from the other side.

MONEY.—The tendency towards some increase in the trade demand for money, which might be expected to appear with the termination of the rainy season, and which we noticed last week as indicated by the movement, which had taken place in some of the items in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, was further disclosed by the Return issued on Monday morning, which, instead of showing a large accession to the Cash Balance, due mainly to the smaller requirements of trade, as was the case at the close of the previous week, revealed a falling off of some 6½ lakhs, reducing the balance to 388¾ lakhs. The figures given in the Return showed a sensible decrease in loans; but, on the other hand, there had been withdrawals to the extent of over 7 lakhs from Private Deposits, and Bills Discounted again showed a material increase, the net expansion of trade requirements being represented by 9¾ lakhs. There was no change made in rates at the Board meeting yesterday, and three per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday with an easier feeling at the closing rates quoted in our last weekly report for Bank Remittance and Credits, which remained on the same level throughout the day; but next to no business transpired either way, and the market closed quiet. On Monday, with Silver quoted lower in New York, the market opened easy, at 1s. 2 9-16 for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2-19 32d. for Demand, and remained at those rates without any business being reported; but later on, 1s. 2⅝d. was available for November transfer of Bank Telegraphic, and a little was taken at the rate. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. was the rate, and 1-32d. per month advance for future delivery, but very little Paper was offering. There was a firmer feeling on Tuesday morning, at 1s. 2 9-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry from remitters; and, later on, current rates were 1-32d. higher, for October delivery, at which a moderate business was done. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. was the ruling rate for October, and 1s. 2 13-32d. for November delivery, at which a fair supply of Bills came out. Business on Wednesday was upon a very limited scale. Bank Demand, at 1s. 2 21-32d., was available for a short time during the day, but was lost before the close. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. was the rate for the mail; 1s. 2 25-32d. for October delivery; and 1s. 2⅞d. for next year; and Bank Telegraphic was obtainable at 1s. 2⅝d. from the middle of November transfer, and at 1s. 2 21-32d. for late December, and next year. Yesterday the market opened steady at 1s. 2 9-16 for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand and a little of the latter was afterwards given at 1s. 2⅝d. for a short time, but was not available thereafter. For Credits, 1s. 2¾d. was again the ruling rate throughout the day for October delivery, and 1-32d. higher per month for forward business; but very few transactions transpired either way. This morning the market opened easy 1s. 2 9 16d. and 1s. 2 19 32d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, respectively, but we heard of little or no enquiry for Bank remittance in any position. 1s. 2 23-32d. was named, for three months' sight Credits, for the mail for ready Paper, in one direction, and otherwise the rate was 1s. 2¾d. for October delivery and 1 32d. per month higher for December-January; but few Bills came out to-day, and the market closed quiet but steady, at the following rates which are also those for the mail, the Banks closing for tomorrow for the Dussera holiday:—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		......1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		......1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Do. 4	do.	......1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 2 ⅞d.	"
Credits	do.	......1s. 2¾d.	"
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 2⅞d.	"
Documents 3	do.	......1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	......1·55½	"
Do. 6	do.	......1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was unsettled in tone, and fluctuating as to rates at the close of last week; but, on the whole, a further considerable advance in the price of Fours was attained, closing quotations having been 105⅜ for Money; 105 9-16 for the approaching settlement; and 105 5-16 for the October account. For 4½ per Cents, 100¾ was named. On Monday, the price of Fours receded in value ⅛ per cent. from Saturday's final rates; but a steadier feeling prevailed at the close, though only a part of the decline was recovered, quotations having been 105 7-16 for cash and the coming settlement; and 105 1-16 for the October account at leaving off; 4½ per Cents having been called 102, nominal. The market was steady in tone on Tuesday, and a slight advance on Monday's closing rates was established, final quotations on the evening having been 105½ for Fours, for Money; 105 7-16, buyers, for the settling day; and 105 1-16, also buyers, for the October account; 4½ per Cents were nominally unchanged. The feeling was rather weak on Wednesday, and rates for Fours receded ⅛ per cent. from Tuesday evening's quotations; but before the close, 1-16 per cent. of this was recovered, the market leaving off at 105 7-16 for Money on the 30th; and 104 15-16 for the October account. The market was steady yesterday for Money and Account, and Fours further advanced to 105 9-16 for cash and the settlement, and the October account to 105 1-16, these having been the closing rates. To-day having been the monthly settlement, a large business was done. Accounts opened on Fours were closed at 105½, and later on at 105⅝; but eventually the rate for Money settled down at 105½ with the August account at 105, sellers; and 4½ per Cents, at 103, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. lower at 115½. Port Trust Bonds are one per cent. down at 104.

SHARES have been but little dealt in during the past week. On the line of Press Scrip an improvement has taken place in several instances concurrent with the change to fine weather in most of the Cotton-growing districts this week, and compare with our quotations of last Friday evening. We now note an advance of Rs. 20 in Volkarts; of Rs. 15 each in Munmar and Prince of Wales; of Rs 5 each in Mofussil Company, and New Berar; and of Rs. 2½ in New Indian. In Cotton Mill shares, Presidency have advanced Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each; Leopold, Rs. 3; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 10 each in Swadeshi, Maneckji Petit, Luckmidas, and Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in Southern Mahratta; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed. In Miscellaneous Shares we note an advance during the week of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 25 in the others. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs.5; Port Cannings are lower to the same extent Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the improvement in the Cotton and Piece-Goods markets at home, dealers in staple *Grey Goods* have assumed a firm attitude, and rates have had a hardening tendency. Buyers have operated more freely; and Stocks have slightly decreased. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed* Goods there has also been the same improved feeling owing to the firmness of home prices; quotations, however, are the same as before. More demand has been felt for *Local* Goods, but rates have not changed, and holders are free sellers. The Clearances of Imported goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 packages; those of locally made, at 1,880 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady, with a moderate business passing; but prices are quite unchanged, all round. Owing to the weakness of the China Markets, there is very little inducement to China buyers of *Local Spinnings* to operate, and whenever they make offers, a reduction of ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb. is expected, particularly in No. 20s Millowners are prepared to make small concessions, but are not willing to go to the length proposed by China buyers. The market closed quiet, at the following official quotations, the total Sales for the week having been only 500 bales.

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule, As.	4¼	to	4½	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s " "	4¼	"	4½	"
" ...	... " 10s " "	4½	"	5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s " "	4¾	"	5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s " "	5¼	"	5⅜	"
" ...	... " 20s " "	5⅜	"	5⅞	"
" ...	... " 24s " "	6¼	"	6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s " "	6⅝	"	7	"
" ...	... " 40s " "	8	"	8¼	"

METALS.—Only a moderate business has been done in Copper; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices have not changed. *Yellow Metal* has declined 2 annas per cwt. in a quiet market, the demand having been slack. *Iron* has been steady at last week's quotations, transactions having been upon a moderate scale.

COAL has been firm since last mail. Sales have transpired of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's Welsh Hartley, for November-December shipment, at Rs. 8¼ and Rs. 18 per ton, respectively; and a cargo of Powells, for December-January shipment, at Rs. 18¼ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The past week has been a much more active one for business in this staple than has been the case of late, the light receipts of the new crop in America, and the consequent improvement in New York and Liverpool, having at last led to a much better demand here; though this has been more noticeable in the case of shippers, who have been considerable buyers almost daily, the Mill having been in the market to a much smaller extent. The feeling has been steady throughout, and transactions have been upon the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought and contracted for some 11,500 bales, consisting of ready old Oomra and Dhollera descriptions and Bengals; and New Bengals, for January-February delivery, and New Oomras in the same position; the purchases of local spinners having been about half as much, made up mainly of old Dhollera and Oomra kinds, from stock and some new Oomra, for January delivery. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 per candy than they ruled a week ago.

The want of fine weather, according to the official telegrams received from the districts at the beginning of the week, was still felt over the greater part of the Cotton area; but the fall of rain registered since the previous Thursday had been, comparatively light, not reaching an inch in any district except at Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where it had been about 2½ inches; though, on Monday evening, the weather had become bright, and at Wadwan and Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle, where the fall had been some 7½ and 6¼ inches, respectively, the plants in the latter district (where the rainfall had been nearly double the yearly average) having been seriously damaged. In several of the districts of the Oomra circle the weather had become bright, and, generally, the damage was but slight; but a continuance of fine weather was needed. The crop in the Oomrawuttee district proper is estimated at five-eighths. At Broach it looked like clearing up; and the Cotton crop continued to flourish, though requiring a break.

A much more favourable state of things was reported by the messages received here yesterday morning, rain having entirely ceased in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles; while in several districts of the Oomra circle the further fall had been light, and, when the telegrams were despatched yesterday, the weather had become bright with no sign of rain. The plants are now in flower and showing or shedding balls over the greater part of the Cotton area; and crop prospects are generally improved by the break in the weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with their equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—		Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fully Good		"	160—3d.
Do. Good		"	152—2 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		"	176—3 9-32d.
Do. Good		"	171—3 3-16d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	186—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good		"	176—3 9-32d.
Do. Good		"	171—3 3-16d.
Belatee, Fine		"	178—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good		"	172—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	180—3 11-32d.
Do. Good		"	174—3 1¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		"	180—3 11-32d.
Westerns, Good		"	173—3 7-32d.
New.			
Broach Fine (March)		"	212—3 15-16d.
Do. Good		"	207—3 27-32d.
Bengal Fine	Jany	"	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good		"	166—3⅛d.
Do. Good		"	153—2 31-32d.
Dhollera Fine	May	"	195—3 5-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	187—3½d.
Do. Good	"	"	180—3⅜d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	1,850	2,890	3,499.
From 1st Jan. to 29th Sept.	1,413,606	1,81[illegible],103	1,83[illegible],897
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,244	2,753	110
From 1st Jan. to 29th Sept.	854,163	982,500	1,371,786
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	....	1,337	603
From 1st Jan. to 29th Sept	144,631	124,075	63,678

WHEAT has not attracted much attention from exporters during the past week, only a small, or at most a moderate business having been done from day to day, in a quiet or steady market, and at our last quotations for all descriptions.

SEEDS remained steady with a moderate business passing to the close of last week; but on Monday the tone of the market became firm, and considerable purchases for export were made, both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* advancing in value half an anna per cwt. Thereafter the market became steady with business upon a moderate scale, *Linseed* fluctuating a little in price; but yesterday the feeling became firm again, and a good deal was done again, while a further advance of half an anna per cwt. was established in *Linseed*. This evening's closing quotations are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-6	to Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-2-0	to " 7-4-0	"
" " Cawnpore	" 6-15-0	to " 7-0-0	"
" Red "	" 6-5-0	to " 6-6-6	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	54,504	130,001	29,154
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	8,947,910	12,041,182	4,957,687
Linseed for the week	13,186	15,833	11,978
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	3,492,581	4,383,792	2,092,505
Rapeseed for the week	25,993	14,678	331
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	1,409,757	1,351,430	888,007
Gingellyseed for the week	2,508	621	5,947
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	870,209	972,936	691,265

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	49,602	114,424	1,000
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	8,473,478	10,539,847	3,899,563
Linseed for the week	3,070	41,633	3,000
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	3,405,345	4,037,543	1,875,264
Rapeseed for the week	3,330	23,818	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	1,193,844	1,211,207	690,244
Gingellyseed for the week	2,199	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 29th September	949,206	1,025,923	843,222

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th September, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	11	59 p.m.	19	26
Teheran	30	1	49 p.m.	..	31
Suez	30	2	20 p.m.	...	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 30th September, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	21	...	1
" Madras	1	4	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonu is temporarily prohibited.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DAVAR—September 30, at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, Edalji, son of Muncherjee Nowrojee Davar, aged 13. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning at 7 o'clock.

WITHEY—September 30, at Bombay, William Amos Withey, late organist, etc., at St. Peter's, Mazagon, aged 23.—*R.I.P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVETTS—September 21, at Landour, the wife of Major John Evetts, Scottish Rifles, Commandant, Landour Depot, of a son.

MOORE—September 17, at Dinapur, the wife of W T Moore, Bengal Police, of a son.

OMMANNEY—September 25, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of Major Ommanney, The Buffs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COMBER—BROWN—September 24, at St Peter's (R C) Chapel, Burrisaul, A B C Comber, of the Bengal Police, to Mary, eldest daughter of Ed Brown, of Burrisaul.

LINDSSAY—DAVIS—September 21, at Christ Church, Mhow, by the Rev G A Ford, Chaplain, Captain Edward Lindesay, North Lancashire Regiment, son of the late Rev Thomas Lindesay, Adjutant y, Co Derry, to Clara Alice Evelyn (Eva), eldest daughter of Surgeon-Colonel Davis, Army Medical Staff, P M O, Mhow District.

DEATH.

BAY—September 26, at Madras, "Baby," the dearly loved child of Asst Apothecary T A Bay and Bessie, his wife, aged 1 hour.

STEWART—September 20, at "The Poplars," Kasauli, at an advanced age, Margaret, widow of the late Captain Charles Steawart, Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late General Sir Alexander Macleod, K C B.

SYMONDS—September 27, at the General Hospital, Madras, Charles Edgar, youngest son of William and Annie Symonds, aged 12 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

THE Royal Geographical Society thought it necessary a short time ago to republish the rules issued by them some six years back for the spelling of foreign geographical names. The rules in question were published principally with a view to removing the orthographical confusion existing at that time in British maps, and there is no doubt that the object of the Society has to a considerable extent been achieved. The mere publication of rules, however, will not *per se* bring about that correctness of spelling, according to an uniform system, in our geographical publications, which is so much to be desired. Without the capacity to put the rules into practice, the latter, of course, become a dead letter to the traveller or other person for whose guidance they have been promulgated. For instance, one broad feature of the system of orthography adopted by the Society is that vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English. This seems simple enough, and, indeed, is sufficient to enable any one acquainted with the Italian mode of spelling and pronunciation to give their proper sounds to foreign words correctly transcribed according to this system; but, on the other hand, before the words in question can, in the first instance, be written according to the above method in the Roman character, the transcriber must be acquainted with their proper pronunciation, and this can, as a rule, only happen when he possesses some knowledge of the language to which the words belong, as two or three modes of pronouncing the name of their own locality are not seldom met with amongst the residents of one spot. The illiterate person will, for example, generally pronounce the word differently from the one who can read, and is acquainted with the spelling of it. The Royal Geographical Society have sought to meet this difficulty by decreeing that where the name is pronounced in two or three ways the pronunciation most in vogue is the one to be accepted. But it is to be presumed that this does not enjoin the adoption of the pronunciation of the illiterate in preference to that of the skilled native orthœpist, and we are thus brought back to the proposition that before a foreign word can be correctly spelt in the Roman character according to the rules referred to above, some knowledge of the language to which the word belongs must be possessed by the orthographer.

But the distinguished Council of the Society in question do not, we apprehend, experience a difficulty only in dealing with the names of foreign countries in the general acceptation of the term. Until quite recently the orthography of maps of Hindustan was in indescribable confusion, and even now, after a definite system of spelling Indian words has been settled, and its adoption enjoined by Government, we appear to be almost as far off as ever from that uniformity in this respect which it is the object of the Hunterian system to achieve. And this, it cannot be denied, is owing to the general lack of knowledge of the vernaculars that prevails. Putting aside missionaries and Government officials, with whom, for the most part, a knowledge of the language of the district in which they are employed is made a *sine qua non*, there are very few Europeans in this country who have studied any of its languages systematically, so as to be able to maintain a conversation therein with correctness and fluency. Many are in India under short engagements, and it is only natural that they should not care to give up a considerable portion of their leisure to the study of a language, which is not likely to be of any use to them after the expiry of their period of contract. But with the immense majority the case is different. This is the land of their adoption, where they are to spend in most cases the whole of the working portion of their lives, and, considering that a knowledge of the language of the place one lives in tends so much to a comfortable existence in that place, it is a matter for surprise that more do not undertake the study of the vernacular of the district in which their lot has been cast, with a view to attaining the power of reading, writing, and conversing in it with some degree of ease. Apart from the general advantage that would be acquired by being able to talk without restriction on account of the poverty of one's vocabulary, there would be the particular gain of being able to control and direct one's servants more effectually, the need of which is so often felt at present in Anglo-Indian households. Then one would also have the pleasure of comprehending what the people about one were saying—though this, indeed, might not prove an unmixed gratification—in place of the unsatisfactory, and sometimes irritating, state of only being able to grasp the meaning of a word here and there, which is the lot of most who have not passed the higher standard and some even of those who have. The more one considers the question, the greater is the conviction that a wide door both to pleasure and profit is opened to a man by the acquirement of a knowledge of the vernacular of the country in which he dwells a stranger and a sojourner.

The case of the Bombay citizen differs in some respects from that of the mofussilite. The latter has only one tongue to master to make himself "understanded of the people," but in this city many languages are spoken, and no fewer than three of them—Hindustani, Marathi, and Gujarati—must be learnt by the Anglo-Indian who wishes to move with freedom amongst the people around him, and understand their doings and sayings. The three vernaculars specified are, however, very similar in construction, and have many words in common, so that it is no difficult task for the man who has acquired one of them to speedily make himself master of the other two. A knowledge of Hindustani, the language most generally spoken throughout the length and breadth of this vast empire, and, therefore, the one most convenient, as a rule, to study first, can easily be mastered with the aid of Forbes's Hindustani Grammar, his Hindustani Manual, and a Dictionary, although there is an unfortunate mistake in orthœpy in his Grammar, to which reference should be made. The directions given for the pronunciation of the long *a* when used in the transcription of Hindustani words into the Roman character is erroneous and misleading. In Section I. of the Grammar, which deals with the letters and symbols used in writing, we are told that the unmarked *a* is short, but that "*á* is always long, as in *war* or *art*," and in another part of the same section we are told that "as a general and practical rule *alif* not beginning a word or syllable forms a sound like our *a* in *war* or *au* in *haul*"; whereas, as a matter of fact, the *alif* is in such cases pronounced like the *a* in *father* and in no other manner. The error in question, which has been unhappily repeated down to the last edition of the book, no doubt, accounts for the mispronunciation by so many Anglo-Indian Hindustani scholars of such words as *pani* and *tapal*, which one almost always hears pronounced *pawnee, tapawl* instead of *panee, tapal*. With this slight exception, however, Forbes's Hindustani Grammar meets the needs of the Hindustani students, and all who have used it would not hesitate to testify to the intrinsic merits of the work. In studying Marathi, which is, apparently, the language it would be best to take up next out of the three under consideration, Navalkar's Marathi Grammar would prove incalculably useful, while Baba Padmanji's Marathi English and English-Marathi dictionaries very well meet the requirements of those who do not care to go to the expense of purchasing Molesworth's splendid dictionary, or Candy's smaller, though exceedingly valuable, compilation. The Gujarati language is so very much like Marathi, that, after learning the latter, its acquisition becomes an easy task, and it is almost immaterial what dictionary and grammar are selected by the scholar to assist him in his study of it; but, as invaluable aids to acquiring both the Gujarati and Marathi languages expeditiously, may be mentioned the excellent series of readers in those vernaculars published by the Department of Public Instruction.

THE Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has become one of the permanent and most useful institutions of the city, but less is heard of it than is desirable through the modesty which intermits its general meetings for intervals of two or three years. It is satisfactory to know that the special work of the Society has not suffered from the omission to hold the annual general meetings annually, but something would be gained by keeping the movement before the public. Mr. Justice Bayley who has taken an active interest in the Society for many years, presided at a meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, and gave a very satisfactory account of the work accomplished in the last three years. Nearly seven thousand cases of cruelty were brought before the Magistrates, in which convictions were obtained. A thousand animals—dumb victims of neglect or ill-usage—were sent to the Bai Sakerbai Hospital for treatment, and over eight hundred obtained a final discharge from toil beyond their strength, by being mercifully sent to the Pinjrapole. There can be no doubt that a great deal of the needless suffering inflicted on bullocks and horses by drivers, and owners, is due to ignorance and indifference rather than to innate brutality; that is the opinion of the most zealous members of the Society, who are not likely to be biassed in favour of those whom it is the duty of their officers to prosecute. The vigilance and activity of the Society, it may be hoped, will have an educative influence on those in charge of animals, and develope the latent humanity with which it is fair to credit them. The financial position of the Society rests upon a broad and substantial basis—the religious principles of the native community which impel to kindness to animals. Mr. Acworth, in moving a vote of thanks to the native merchants dealing in grain seed, and cotton, and to native mill-owners, for their systematic contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals, described this source of revenue as peculiar to this city, as it undoubtedly is. Some twelve years ago when the Society had only a precarious income from general subscriptions of some three thousand rupees a year it occurred to Sir D. M. Petit and Mr. Shroff, the secretary, to ask the grain merchants to contribute as a religious offering two annas on every hundred bags of grain seed imported, and they readily agreed; the mucca tums promised a contribution on every hundred bags exported. The cotton dealers in their turn agreed to contribute one and a-half annas for every candy of cotton sold to the mills. Sir Dinshaw and some other mill proprietors also contributed to the funds of the Society, the joint stock Mills were willing to do the same, but under legal advice it was decided, erroneously, that they could not divert any portion of their revenue to such an object. Mr. Farran, who was consulted by Mr. H. M. Chichgar on the point, was of opinion that the shareholders of a joint stock company are free to dispose of their dividends in any way they choose. Meanwhile the fees on grain and seed yielded Rs. 4,000 in one year; that on cotton nearly fourteen thousand, and the contributions of mill-owners over five thousand. In addition to this source of income the Society has received from Sir D. M. Petit and his family Rs. 32,000; from Mr. Hurkisandas Narotumdas a thousand rupees, and from others large donations. The revenue exceeds forty thousand rupees a year, and fairly balances the expenditure. There is besides, a trust account of eighty thousand rupees and some forty thousand in Government Securities. The propaganda of humanity thus rests on a sound financial basis. Among the useful aids to the work of diffusing a better knowledge of the duty of humanity towards the lower animals, are the sound and sensible leaflets drawn up and circulated by Mr. Saroff, the indefatigable secretary.

THE Shastris and Sanskritists of the Deccan have, or believe they have, a grievance of so important a character, that not content with the local Government's adverse opinion, they have addressed a final memorial to the Secretary of State. In 1818 Sir John Malcolm, in order to induce the then reigning Peishwa Bajirao, to surrender to the British authorities and renounce in their favour all claims to sovereignty, sent His Highness a manifesto, in which he held out certain promises which he solemnly pledged himself to fulfil. The promise the Shastris rely on is contained in a paragraph of Sir John Malcolm's manifesto to Bajirao, in which he guaranteed that "the requests made by him in respect of the holy Brahmins and religious institutions supported by his family will also be complied with." There is no time clause in this; nor is there any indefinite promise of perpetuity. But all other promises in the manifesto continue to be respected; therefore the Shastris contend that there should be no exception made in the case most interesting to them. It was intended, say they, that the Dakshna allowance should be "continued intact" to such learned Brahmins as could pass the prescribed examination in the Vedas and Shastras of the Hindus. This was done for some years, after which the funds were devoted to the support of schools and the encouragement of Marathi literature. To many minds this would seem a justifiable deviation, for which innumerable precedents could be found in England, where founders of pious memory have been caused to contribute to institutions as yet undreamt of at the date of their most excellent bequests. But in the opinion of the memorialists this deviation not only defeats the original intention of the arrangement concluded between the Peishwa and Sir John Malcolm, but it is a serious derogation of the vested rights of the learned Brahmins, who have now very little encouragement left for the study of Sanskrit philosophy and literature. The deviation, unfortunately for the memorialists, was made in 1859. Their agitation comes thirty-two years later, and it does not seem strangely out of place that Government's reply should assert that all subsequent changes have merely adapted the bounty of Government to the requirements and spirit of the times. The Director of Public Instruction, after a perusal of Sir John Malcolm's manifesto, is led to believe that the Hindus, and particularly the Brahmins, have benefitted more by Government's disposal of the funds than would have been the case had Government continued the Dakshna allowance. Still the memorialists are not satisfied, and in their address to the Secretary of State beg permission to observe that while the views of the Bombay authorities are very plausible, but have no bearing on the memorialists' contention. The petition concludes with an appeal to "the stern sense of justice for which the English nation is famous." But Lord Cross to whom the final appeal was addressed had not time to reply to it before he vacated his office. Lord Kimberley may give the representation the consideration it calls for, but it is doubtful if the memorialists will deem his reply more acceptable than that they received from the Government of Bombay.

OF the progress of female education in the Presidency a fair example is afforded by the report just presented to the members of the Maharashtra Female Education Society. There are now three institutions under the control of the Society, the Girls' High School—the Female Training College, the Practising School of the Training College, and private endowed primary school attached to the High School, which are practically one and the same. Among the pupils every caste is represented, though the total roll of pupils is not yet many more than two hundred. Of these three-fourths are residents of Poona, the remainder travelling long distances to attend. The Educational Inspector of the Division, Mr. Kirkham, in his report, speaks very highly of the work done by the pupils, which, he declares, will bear very favourable comparison with the corresponding standards of a good high school for boys. Moreover, the girls and young women appear to be thoroughly happy and well cared for. Lady Harris after a gracious visit, testified to their progress. Mrs. Kirkham pronounced their needlework to be steadily improving, and this year to approach more nearly the standard of a good European girls' school than on any previous occasion. Mr. Modak, of the Elphinstone High School, who also appeared to have made rather a prolonged informal examination, declares that in every case the girls acquitted themselves satisfactorily. The Society in the coming year provides a sum of twenty-two thousand rupees towards the cost of a proposed new building for the school, which is much needed.

THERE has just passed away at the ripe age of 81 a gallant and well-known Officer of the Bombay Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Holland, whose death is announced as having occurred on the 3rd September, at Braemar, in Scotland. There are perhaps few, if any, now left in Bombay, who remember the tall and handsome Adjutant of the old Bombay 19th Native Infantry, one of the best disciplined corps, which in the "Forties" formed part of the then garrison of Bombay, and what a favorite he was, and how he won the hearts of all by his suave and courteous bearing. Beloved by all who knew him, he was idolized by his men, who would, in those days, have followed him anywhere, for though a strict disciplinarian in every sense of the word he was ever ready to listen to and adjust their petty grievances, and the old 19th in Henry Rolland's days was one of the smartest of the many crack corps of the Bombay Army. Since his retirement from the service he resided in Scotland. A keen and ardent sportsman, his tall and upright figure with his springy step as he breasted the hill-side after his favorite pursuit of grouse and black cock shooting, was the envy of many of the younger hands, and he retained these active habits up to last year. His death leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of one who had endeared himself to them by his winning and attractive manners, his gentle and loving disposition, and his many rare and noble qualities.

FROM to-day the mails between Bombay and Goa and the intermediate ports will be conveyed by the Shepherd's steamer instead of by the overland route.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th September, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891, of 299,827 maunds and Rs. 48,870 in the earnings.

THE public of Karachi have been reminded by beat of drum that they are required on pain of being fined by a court of law to report births and deaths within 3 days of their occurrence. This will be repeated again 2 or 3 times, so as to leave no excuse to people failing to report such occurrences in time.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Rangoon Gazette*:—"The other day an elephant, not a very old o[illegible] it is true, after deliberately making an entrance [illegible] himself through the railway fence at mile 156 [illegible] Oktwin station, proceeded to walk leisurely along [illegible] line at the foot of the embankment, till a gang[illegible] but forced him to make a detour: this brought [illegible] to the top of the bank, between the rails. A[illegible] time the Mandalay mail made its appearance, [illegible] the noise of the rapidly approaching train c[illegible] the animal to look round. The sight of the [illegible] with its lights and vomit of fire caused the ele[illegible] to make an instant resolve to charge the int[illegible] There was a shock, a momentary stagger, and [illegible] the train was seen to pursue the even tenor o[illegible] way. But, alas! it was the worse for that [illegible] elephant; he was killed on the spot, his skull b[illegible] completely smashed in; and so great had bee[illegible] force of the collision, that the huge carcass [illegible] hurled clear of the line to the bottom of the emb[illegible]ment. In a short time a horde of Burmans app[illegible] ed on the scene, and before many hours had gone [illegible] all the flesh, bones, and hide of that elep[illegible] were safely lodged in the nearest village.

IT would seem that the official reply returned [illegible] the Government of India's despatch, covering [illegible] memorial of the Indian Currency Association, observes the *Pioneer*, is not an intimation that an earnest attempt will be made by England to rehabilitate silver by putting it on an equality with gold; it is not even a criticism of the proposals which, failing international bimetallism, the Indian Currency Association has suggested for adoption; it merely amounts to telling the Government of India that they can do as they like to remedy the evils this Empire is now suffering from. The affair is no concern of England's, and England apparently declines to take any responsibility in the matter. We shall be glad to find, when the International Monetary Conference assembles, that this view of the situation is unduly pessimistic; that our statesmen are less insular and more far-sighted than to cling to the delusion that England can go one way in currency matters and India another without retarding the harmonious development of both; but at present the indications unquestionably point in this direction. In such a case the net result of the agitation of the last six months would be an open acknowledgment that India has a free hand to do as she pleases. This is no doubt something. It is, failing the free coinage of silver by international agreement, what the Indian Currency Association asked for. But in our opinion it would be optimistic in the extreme to suppose, that having got a free hand, we have as yet discovered a means of using it for the elaboration of a permanently effective remedy. We may be compelled to clutch at what offers—the closing of the mints either with or without the establishment of a gold standard—but the most certain point about a step, the full consequences of which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to anticipate, is that it would not afford a lasting cure.

WHEN Buffalo Bill sails from England in October he leaves the show business for a while and retires to his ranch in Nebaska where he has 10,000 acres and hundreds of horses and cattle. His great desire is to get away from towns and civilisation. If he wishes he can go further afield "for," says he, "I have another place to run to, when I want to get right away, and the towns won't catch me there for a long time. It's just at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where I have ninety-five thousand acres in the wildest sort of country, full of game, and with the grandest shooting and fishing you could want. What sort of game? Oh, bear, elk, mountain lions, and feathered game of all sorts, and the streams are full of trout." His description of how he got his Indians is good. "No, there wasn't a bit of trouble with the Government. There was this. Some people of the sort we call Bible-back thumpers told lies about the show, and would have prevented me taking out the Indians if they could. But their influence at Washington doesn't amount to a raw bean. I sent in an application, and had the whole lot, over thirty, consigned to my care at once. The authorities know it's the best possible thing for them to be taken abroad, and to see that there are a great many more people outside the Territory than inside it. Many of them, you know, believe that the Sioux could eat up all the rest of the world. When they go back after seeing the big towns of America and Europe they know a good deal better."

THE trial of the Marquis de Morès, and the references to his views in regard to the wealth of the Rothschilds, brings to mind a good story, which has been told in various ways. One version is that a deputation waited upon a member of the Rothschild family in France, to point out the iniquity of his possessing so much money. The gentleman interviewed listened with marked attention to the forcible arguments used by his visitors in support of their contention. Indeed, much to their surprise, he frequently interrupted the proceedings by such ejaculations as "Hear, hear," "Well said," and the like. Finally, and apparently in all seriousness, Baron Rothschild inquired of the deputation what he was required to do. "We consider," said the spokesman of the party, "that your wealth should be divided equally among the people of France." There was a momentary silence. Meanwhile, Baron Rothschild had been busy jotting down a number of figures, and, drawing now from his pocket a handful of coins, presented each member of the deputation with a franc piece, remarking at the same time, Gentlemen, that represents the precise sum each individual would receive were your wishes carried out. You have, therefore, no further ground for complaint. Any other French subjects sharing your views will receive one franc each by personally applying for the amount."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

[illegible]n Knill, a Roman Catholic, has been [illegible] Lord Mayor of London for the coming [illegible]

[illegible] has been much opposition to his appoint[ment owing] to his refusal to attend the Protestant [illegible] and to his having insisted on his chaplain [being a] Roman Catholic.

SUEZ CANAL RATES.

[illegible] reported that the directors of the Suez Canal [illegible]y have decided to reduce the transit rates [illegible] franc per ton from the 1st January next.

BURNING OF A GRAND STAND.

[illegible] grand stand on the course at Aintree (Liver[pool]) has been completely destroyed by fire.

NATIONALIST MANIFESTO.

In a Manifesto issued by the Nationalists to Irishmen abroad they declare that the prospects of the Party are inspiriting, and rejoice at the abolition of coercion, which is a surety for Home Rule. The Government, they add, have pledged themselves to pass a Bill which shall be satisfactory to Irishmen, and if the Lords reject it they will do so at their peril. The Manifesto concludes by appealing for help on behalf of the evicted tenants as the funds of the Party have been exhausted over the late elections.

THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

[Ma]jor-General Lord Methuen, Commanding the [Home] District, inspected the First Life Guards at [illegible] this morning, and begged the men who were [illegible] recent misconduct to confess and enable [illegible]l with the matter, as the acts of [illegible] instead of a collective act, and thus avoid [illegible]ttaching to the whole Regiment. Nobody [rep]lied.

THE CHOLERA.

[illegible]st advices state that the cholera has appeared at Budapest.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Sept. 29.

[illegible] s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the [illegible]nstant, left Suez, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

[M]adras.—Rain very heavy and standing crops [gene]rally good, but damaged by heavy rain in parts, [illegible] by want of rain in the south. The outturn [of th]e harvest is fully the average.

[Bo]mbay.—Rain excessive and injurious to stand[ing c]rops, damage was done by locusts, rats, &c., [in p]arts of Sind and Bijapur.

[B]engal.—The rainfall though general is too light [illegible] more is wanted.

[T]he North-West Provinces.—Harvesting is in pro[gress] and the outturn good.

[The] Punjab.—The crops are good ; but some damage [has] been done by locusts.

[T]he Central Provinces.—Prospects are favourable [exce]pt in Boshangabad, where cotton and sesamum [have] been damaged by excessive rain.

[Bu]rma.—The crops are in good condition, but rain [illegible]nted in Seddung and Sagaing, where the crops [illegible]led.

[illegible]p.—The crops are good.

[illegible]The crops are good except in one district. [S]ome damage has been done through [illegible]n.

[In]dia.—Crops are good, except in Goona. [illegible]—Some damage has been done by ex[illegible] Ajmere ; but the prospects are gener[ally good. T]he number employed on famine relief [illegible] thousand two hundred against six [illegible] week. Gratuitous relief was given to [illegible] and fifty persons against seven hundred [illegible] last week.

[illegible]TE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

[illegible] Department.—Lieutenant Thornhill offi[ciat]ing Officer, Bhopal Battalion.

[illegible] Herbert has been posted as First Assistant [to the Gov]ernor-General's Agent in Central India ; [illegible] Ramsay reverting to his former appoint[ment].

[illegible] Surgeon-Captain Duke has been appoint[ed Agen]cy Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

[illegible] on the seconding of Colonel Gerard [illegible] on the British Embassy in Rusia, [illegible] becomes Squadron Commander and [illegible]mand, and Captain Watson, Squad[illegible] in the First Regiment, Central India [illegible] Captain Campbell Squadron Commander, [illegible]ment.

The appointment of Mr. Andrews as Consul for Siam at Rangoon has been recognised.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Sweet has been posted to the office of Examiner of Accounts, East Bengal Railway.

Mr. Richard officiates as Chief Engineer, Burma, and Mr. Nelson as Officiating Superintending Engineer.

Military Department.—The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—

Lieutenants Grove, 1st Bengal Cavalry, and Rowlandson, 24th Bombay Infantry ; Second-Lieuts Geoghegan, 24th Bombay Infantry ; and West, 21st Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenants Bell, 32nd Bengal Infantry, for one year ; Surgeon-Captain Maynard, 13th Bengal Infantry, for six months.

Conductors Lacey, of the Kirki Factory ; Evans, of the Carriage Factory, Bombay ; and Cullen, Commissariat Department, have been awarded the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliston, 42nd Gurkhas, has been permitted to retire.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Sept. 29.

The s. s. Ballaarat left here, at 8 p.m., to-day.

The s. s. Cathay left here, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, Sept. 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice arrived from Bombay, at 11 a.m.

NAPLES, Sept. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Sept. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Sept. 29.

The H. M. S. Brisk arrived from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollers	3 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm ; upward tendency ; demand checked by the full rate asked.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £27,700,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; public deposits, £5,100,000 ; increase, £700,000 ; other deposits, £29,800,000 ; decrease, £1,700,000 ; other securities, £24,400,000 ; decrease, £400,000 ; notes and gold, £17,300,000 ; decrease, £700,000. The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S VICTORY OVER THE HAZARAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

The British Agent at Kabul reports that two of the Amir's Generals sent despatches stating that they achieved success over the Hazara rebels. This is confirmatory of the rumours, which reached India a few days ago that the Hazaras had been defeated. If the report be true the Amir should be able to come to an early decision regarding the date on which he will receive Lord Roberts at Jellalabad.

MR. JUSTICE MAHMUD.

Mr. Justice Mahmud has applied for a year's furlough from the 15th November next, and it is expected that he will retire after its expiration.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 30.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).—Lieutenant Surgeon-Captain Thomson, M.D., to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Barry, M.B., transferred to the Civil Department. Captain Thomson will continue to officiate in medical charge of the 14th Bombay Infantry, until further orders.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain Arnim to medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot, transferred to the Civil Department.

Surgeon-Captain Jackson, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain Arnim, on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Walker, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is attached to the 25th (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons is transferred to the Poona District, and appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Poona.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Riddick, on arrival from England, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Colaba, *vice* Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, M.D., transferred to Poona.

Surgeon-Captain Hanley, on arrival from England, is posted to the Bombay District, for general duty.

Surgeon-Captain Trask will proceed to Bombay to take the medical charge of the 3rd Dragoon Guards during their voyage to Natal, in the R. I. M. S. Clive ; during the return voyage his services will be available for medical charge of the 11th Hussars. He will return from Karachi in the R. I. M. S. Clive, under instruction from Army Head-Quarters, India.

It is notified for information that the undermentioned Officer of the Army Medical Staff is expected from England for duty in India, and has been posted to the Bombay Command :—Surgeon-Captain Addison, in succession to Surgeon-Captain Hayman.

The following transfer is ordered :—Army School Master J. Lee from Royal Artillery School, Neemuch, to Royal Artillery School, Mhow, *vice* Army School Master Simms.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned Officer leave of absence :—Liverpool Regiment 2nd Battalion.—Captain G. Campbell, from date of embarkation of his Battalion, at Aden, for England, to the 31st December, 1892, on private affairs, to remain at Somaliland, in extension of the leave granted him by G. O. C., Aden District.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Suffolk Regiment.—2nd Lieutenant Beville, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Bombay, from 5th October to 4th December, 1892, in extension of the leave granted by Bombay Army Order, No. 272, of 24th June, 1892. East Lancashire Regiment.—Lieutenant S. W. King, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to Bombay, from 25th September, 1892, to 24th March, 1893, to study the Native language. 5th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse.—Major M. James to Shingarh from 5th to 25th September, 1892, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps. Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Battalion.—Honorary Captain and Quartermaster Charles Hills, to proceed to England, for six months, on medical certificate. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Mellis to Nasick from 7th to 22nd June, 1892, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

MILITARY NEWS.

The movement of the No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery from Bhamo to Poona will not take place as early as was intended. It was timed to arrive at Madras, on the 24th October, but this date has now been altered to the 24th December.

Surgeon-Captain Sutton, Medical Staff, has been detailed to do Surgeon-Captain Trask's work during the absence of the latter on duty to Natal.

It is said that Major Fitzherbert, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, will command the Karachi Depot this trooping season. It may be remembered that this officer commanded the depot last year.

In connection with the reduction of the British infantry garrison in Burma by one battalion next cold season, it has been decided, owing to no accommodation being available for an extra battalion in the Bengal Presidency, that the Leinster Regiment shall proceed to Madras Presidency head-quarters, one wing to be located at Fort St. George, and the other wings at Cannanore. The head-quarters and wing of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, now at Fort St. George, will proceed to Bellary, and the company of the Royal Scots now at Cannanore will rejoin Regimental Head-quarters at Wellington.

The services of Lieutenant J. A. Henison-Craufurd, 7th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Personal Assistant to the President, Council of Regency, Rampur.

The services of Lieutenant T. A. Harrison, 3rd Bombay Rifles, are not at present available for the Military Accounts Department.

The Commander-in-Chief having brought to notice that the present system of determining the money compensation to troops and followers in the Quetta District, in lieu of rations, was not working satisfactorily, the Government of India have issued orders not to disturb the present system under which the allowance is determined by a Committee as at present constituted, with the General Officer as President, but that the rates should in future be fixed monthly by them, based on the average market rates that have actually prevailed in the last month, for which the money allowance is due. These rates, when approved by the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District, will be notified in District Orders, copies of which should be forwarded regularly through the usual channel for the information of the Government of India and to the Examiner of Accounts concerned, in support of the charge which will appear in the general state of accounts of the regiment or battery concerned.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

Considering the short time which was at the disposal of this troupe for appearing before a Bombay public, for whom a circus possesses a strong attraction, it was surprising to see that the mammoth pavilion and the galleries were thrown open for the introductory performance of Thursday night. The native element with whom feats of horsemanship and the tumblings of gymnasts and acrobats afford a peculiar fascination densely occupied the loftier galleries, while the more select positions were very well patronised. After the overture, the audience were introduced to the thrilling evolutions of equipoise by the gymnasts Horton and Linder. Their skill was a marvellous display of their agility. Cesari, the boy equestrian, had a misfortune in losing his grip in springing to horse and coming down. The little fellow, not to be daunted by the misadventure, gathered himself together, and pluckily, but gracefully, got astride of his animal amidst great applause. The Spanish Troubadours gave a capital musical entertainment, which was deservedly encored, whilst the marvellous train of a school of dogs won the admiration of the audience. One of the prettiest items on the programme was the impersonation of Roman statuary by Messrs. F. Brown, J. Cyrillo, C. Linder, E. Brown, and J. Castaneirs. They displayed much grace and wonderful strength in the various groups they depicted. The horsemanship of Mr. Archie Pearson was another interesting feature. The gentleman impersonated an English jockey, and exhibited extraordinary skill and courage in his performance. These equestrian feats were only rivalled by those of Miss Rosita, a charming young lady who appeared to be quite at home on the back of her beautiful animal. Mr. Edgar Le Brun also gave an interesting exhibition on the balancing trapeze. Mr. Frank Brown was an exceedingly acceptable clown, and his tumbling feats and jokes found favour. A capital performance terminated with an amusing pantomime, entitled the "Bear and Sentinel," which provoked much mirth.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, September 29.

10 p.m.	79·5

FRIDAY, September 30.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	84·0

SHOULD WOMEN READ?

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

If the world were to be begun over again with the wisdom of to-day to guide its rulers, there is no doubt that men, should they by hook or by crook get the upper-hand at starting, would never let women learn to read. Of course, this is supposing the re-constituted world to be set up, not with its original "Darby and Joan" pairs of men and women—six of one and half a dozen of the other—but with men of already acquired experience and cunning, while the women retained their primitive docility and tractability—a state of things impossible of attainment under the present wideawakeful eye of woman. So the re-organization of the world on such lines has passed entirely out of the list of possibilities. The day is gone by for ever which could have included in its programme of reformation the snubbing of Semiramis ; the re-modelling of Cleopatra's manners on the rules of etiquette approved by Mrs. Grundy ; the conversion of Xantippe from the pessimistic doctrines of Mona Caird, to the faith that marriage is not altogether a failure ; the discouragement of Lucrezia Borgia from meddling with old recipes, and muddling away her time on Pasteuresque experiments for the improvement of the species ; the restriction of Joan of Arc from playing soldiers, and sowing the seeds of insubordination in non-commissioned women's breasts ; above all, the expulsion from the area of practical politics of all women—not excluding the Boadiceas, Elizabeths, Pompadours, Peg Woffingtons, Talliens, de Genlis, Catherines of Russia, and Kitty O'Sheas. Such schemes are a few among their failures in the past to prevent woman from asserting and establishing her equality—lost opportunities ; but not more lost—alas ! poor men—than the chance of keeping women in their proper sphere in the future, by not allowing them to read.

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To read being now, without doubt, regarded as the common right, not only of men, but of all sorts and conditions of men and women—princes and paupers, the boarded out girl baby of the workhouse as well as the baby boy sovereign of Spain—the debateable question must be extended to should women read the same literature as men ? Are the best hundred books as prescribed by Gladstone, Huxley, Cardinal Manning, Tolstoi, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Spurgeon, or Stead as fitted for mental food for girls as for their brothers ? To answer this involves another query : Is the object of mind culture to make men and women's brains replicas of one another, more or less imperfect ; or to bring into play the varied mental resources of the community ? Few people, except the social monstrosity who strives to make out that men and women are entirely alike will see any object in trying to make women sink their individuality in men's—a nearly impossible task, for strong or weak of their kind, they are entirely dissimilar—the weak-minded man is no more like a woman than the strong-minded woman is like a man. The same subtle difference which makes a woman turn instinctively from the strong, crude, manly stimulant of grog to the fragrant delicate lady-like pick-me-up cup of tea shows itself as plainly in the mental as in the physical organization of woman. Thus it is evident that for men to direct women's reading is as useless as to give out the commandment "Thou shalt not read." Gladstone, Huxley and Co., may draw up their lists—"the horse may be driven to the water" but without appetite, all the world could not persuade either the horse to drink or the woman to read.

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The point being conceded that variety, rather than similarity in mental attainments is to be desired, there can be no objection to giving women perfect freedom in their choice of literature. So the question is not what women *should* read, but what they *will* read. A venture will shortly be made in the production of a paper for thoughtful young women, which if worked on the sensible lines that the list of contributors promises—the doses of knowledge not being administered too tenderly in sugar-coated comfits or disguised in the jam of sentiment—should help to decide whether the average woman's taste inclines to serious or to frivolous literature. Not that too great a stress should be laid on the distinction between the serious and the frivolous reader. People who speak depreciatingly of fashion papers and fiction, do not apparently realize that it is some women's mission to frivol, as it is some men's mission to preach. If every one went into the pulpit where would a congregation be found ? It is not a question of superiority—the number of the frivolous gives value to the few serious. In the country of the blind the one-eyed is king—if all the world were serious the frivolous would be respected and revered. It is a question of contrast.

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And if further facts were needed to convince people that a taste for light reading is not in itself a thing to be condemned, it is only necessary to mention such names as Carlyle, Darwin, and Gladstone, as lovers of fiction to set the idea at rest that novel reading is evidence of a brain too vapid to engage in serious work. It is quite true that a number of people of otherwise sensible minds hold these views. To many clergymen the outside of a yellow-covered novel acts as the red flag of the toreador on the bull—though the same tale more graphically told in the police court column of their newspapers is allowed to circulate freely in their households.

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But between ourselves, women should not depend overmuch on men's advice on the subject of books. What women should read is mostly decided by men from their own standpoint. To give her time to her prayer book is the whole duty of women in the eyes of her pastor ; to read the shares list and money market column is the bigest standard of commonsense in the eyes of stock-broking husband ; just as to scan the sporting tips, the horse-owner's manual, or a racing novel are the points of a good wife to a frequenter of the turf or the hunting field. Whether this kind of reading comes under the head of serious or frivolous is not a matter of importance. It is part of that vow "to love, honour, and obey" to which many women pledge themselves without a thought of the consequences. And the sporting man's wife has to fulfil her duty as well as the artist's wife who sits with eyes bent down over a trashy novel, because the true beauty of her eyelids is not otherwise so fully appreciated. If to kill time painlessly is a necessary part of a woman's life—if her work leaves a surplus of leisure hours on her hands—then surely she may be allowed to choose how she should rest or divert her mind. It is very restful to lose ourselves for a time in the company of strangers—to have our own worries hushed in the louder cry of other people's sorrows, and it would be hard to grudge this solace to all women, because it is true that there are some shiftless souls, whose thoughts are always wandering away from their own concerns to the more fascinating affairs of the heroes and heroines of romance.

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A case was brought lately before a magistrate which will tend to show that danger does not only lie in frivolous literature. A little boy having been absent from school the authorities of the Board of Education summoned the father to appear at court to say why he did not oblige his son to attend. The father's excuse was that the curriculum was too severe that his boy's brain was overtasked which made him walk in his sleep. Having looked at a text-book on physiology which the child was compelled to learn, the magistrate held that the excuse was sufficient and the summons was withdrawn.

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It may be something of a similar nature that affected the brains of a number of youthful candidates at a recent examination reported in the "Journal of Education," and caused them to answer the questions on their papers rather wildly. In reply to the interrogation what is beef, a little girl of twelve answered :—"Beef is a useful article of food obtained from different animals, such as the cow, sheep, or pig. The lean of beef belongs to the animal kingdom, and the fat to the vegetable kingdom." Another young lady was of opinion that "without eating potatoes we would become very delicate, because potatoes are very necessary to sustain human life." "Lawn was defined as a soft stuff made from the wool of the lawn, an animal of South America." "Shoddy was described as a drink made from a mixture of ale and sugar." "Calico was said to be a very good heat conductor, because it catches fire very soon." "Calendering" was "turning from one kind of species into another." A second, however, defined it as "things being the shape of a calendar like our bodies." The most notable answer every way was the following :—"If a man lives without food for a considerable time, say sixty days, he will die at the end of a month, or if the constitution is delicate he may only live for a week or less."

After such a course of questions there are very few of us who, like the board-school children, would not be driven to walking in our sleep.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As it will be interesting to sportsmen to know the approximate amount of game shot within a radius of 40 miles of Bombay during the season now commencing, I shall be very glad if they will kindly keep a record of duck, snipe, quail, partridges, and hares, &c., killed by them, and send it on to me either at the end of each month or at the close of the season. All communications will be strictly confidential, and the different juggers need not be named, only the date, names, or number of guns (names preferred) and number and description of game killed each day is required, and for that purpose I shall be happy to send any one a small game book to record their bag. I propose afterwards to draw up a report, and publish it in the Journal of the "Bombay Natural History Society."—Yours, &c.,

E. L. BARTON.

Rampart Row Bombay.

Mr. Labouchere is now known as "The Northampton Nihilist." He asked for nothing ; he wanted [illegible] and he has received nothing.

TABLE [illegible]

[BY WALTER [illegible]

Can anybody tell me where th[illegible] appeared ?

Ease her ! stop her !
Any gentleman for Joppa [illegible]

It is a line from an old *Punch*, i[illegible] which a poetical contributor, perhap[s] audaciously, as it was then considere[d] [illegible] steam packet service to and from the Ho[illegible] thing which has long since come to pa[ss] [illegible] excites no surprise at all. Being in th[e] [illegible] village, and having in my hands, among oth[er] [illegible] put aside for holiday reading, the history of [a] [illegible] pilgrimage undertaken 500 years ago and [illegible] presently, to my great amazement, lighted [upon] nothing less than a faithful narrative or diary, entered day by day, showing the way in which [the] passenger service was conducted in those days. [To begin] first of all, there was then a regular passenger s[ervice be]tween Venice and the port of Joppa, touching at Cyprus. It was conducted, not by companies but by private adventurers. Where pilgrimage was the object, the private adventurer joined to his post as commander of the ship, that of personal conductor of the pilgrims. The late Mr. Thomas Cook did not, you see, invent the personally-conducted tour. He unconsciously revived it, for we may be quite sure that he never heard of the mediæval custom. And since, my dear readers, you have probably never had an opportunity of reading this narrative, the only one which contains a full and circumstantial log of a pilgrim's voyage (the book is newly translated and only a hundred copies or so are printed), we will see what a voyage in those days was like ; we will go on a pilgrimage from Venice to the Holy Land ; we will undertake a real mediæval pilgrimage as far, at least, as the port of Joppa.

First, we must consider the captain and the ship's company. None could be appointed captain of a galley, especially one that carried nobles and knights, who was not himself a noble. Messer Peter Laudo, our captain, is a noble, therefore, and a very stately and august person indeed. He is sole king and commander on board. He has under his command the whole ship's company and the passengers. His officers are, first, his master-at-arms, who provides the ship with catapults, bows, spears, clubs, and all kinds of weapons against pirates ; then a steward, who looks after the provisions ; the ship's carpenter, who keeps everything in repair ; the pilot, who steers the ship and lays down the course ; the mate, who gives orders to the sailors ; the boatswain, who is the master's assistant, carries a whistle and plies the rope's end. He has also a scribe or clerk. These are the officers. The men who work the sails and gear are called *compani* ; with them are half-a-dozen old men past active work, whose duty is only to stand in a row and sing while work is going on, the sailors singing in response as they tug at the ropes. The oars—three men at each oar—are manned by unfortunates who are for the most part slaves of the captain. These poor wretches are fed miserably, worked unmercifully, flogged without ceasing ; they have to sleep on the hard boards of the rowing benches, and day and night must always be ready for work ; they are all thieves, gamblers, and blasphemers. Among them, however, are some—volunteers, not slaves—who enlist for the purpose of carrying merchandise to sell at the ports touched at by the ship ; others there are who undertake this hard service for what they can make at their trades—being cobblers, tailors, and so forth—when they are not rowing. In addition, there are priests, cooks, barbers, who are also surgeons and physicians, the captain's "torturers"—a pleasing profession this—whose business is mostly confined to remonstrance with the slaves, the ship's trumpeters, and the astrologers. The duty of the astrologers is to predict the weather and the wind. This they do in a hundred ways—by the colour of the sea, the movements of fish, the flashing of the oars, the smell of the bilge water, the sky, the stars, the moon, and the clouds Divine service is performed on board three times a day, once at the rising of the sun, when the picture of the Virgin and Child is hung up on the "castle" for all to see, and they say the "Ave Maria" before noon, when Mass—"dry Mass"—is sung, and in the evening. The passengers have a right to two meals a day—dinner and supper—with a ration of wine in the morning in order to begin the day in a cheerful spirit ; also a cup of good malvoisie is served to every man before each meal. The trumpets call to meals, and there is a rush of everybody to secure the best places—a thing of which one has heard in later years. It is a mark of superior breeding and nobility to despise the ship's meals. Lordly pilgrims, for instance, always give their share to the galley slaves, and buy better food of the cooks. The meals, however, do not seem to have been so very bad, considering that it was a voyage. They consisted in general of a salad of lettuce with oil, of a portion of mutton cooked as a stew apparently, and a pudding of meal or bruised wheat, and panada and cheese. On fast days, instead of meat, they had salt fish, with a cake made of eggs, and pudding. When there is no bread they have biscuits : and we are told with satisfaction that one captain always provides plenty of wine, which the pilgrims for the most part take mixed with water.

As for passing the time on board, it is much the same with the passengers then as now. They talk, swap stories, loll about, gamble, play cards, sing and make music, sleep, climb the rigging, pray, and read. In fact, they enjoy a most delightful and pleasant time, with nothing at all to do. There is overhead a hot sun ; they generally have a fresh breeze ; little incidents happen every day ; and there is plenty to eat and drink. One drawback there is to perfect happiness ; it is a hindrance which higher civilisation has not removed—the sleeping berth.

There is but one cabin ; it runs under the main deck fore and aft the ship ; it is, in fact, the ship's hold, part of which is used for cargo and stores and part for passengers' berths ; it has no light except that which enters by four hatchways, which are closed at night. The sleeping bunks are arranged side by side, with no space between the head to the side of the ship. Lights are not forbidden except by the passengers themselves when they want to sleep. But what with the heat and suffocating closeness, and the fleas and other vermin, including a fine fat white worm, which drops upon the sleepers' faces and meets his death with a greasy fragrance, and the rats and mice, the nights below are not inviting. Along the middle of this cabin are the pilgrims' chests ; under the cabin is the lower hold, planked over and filled up with sand for ballast. The well for bilge water, which is also below their deck, adds to the fragrance of the sleeping cabin. Nothing can exceed the nauseous smell of the bilge water, which is pumped out every day. The galley is in length about 100 feet, and in breadth about one-third its length. There are sixty cross benches for the rowers, three to every bench. The stern it built up with a three-storied erection called the castle. On the highest story are placed the steersman and he whose duty it is to watch the compass. Here a light is kept burning all night long, and the two in this cabin chant without ceasing a kind of psalm to show that all was going well. Close to the stern are kitchens and the stalls for the live-stock ; the one mast is in the middle of the ship ; it carries one large sail ; on the top of the mast is a chamber called the "basket" ; on the upper deck are the cabins for the ship's officers ; between the rowers' benches are chests full of merchandise ; and on either side of the ship runs a gangway, along which the officers can walk and superintend the work, and the bo'sn, or man with the whip, can stimulate the galley slaves. [illegible] pilgrims took exactly a month to sail from Venice to Joppa ; there was little to mar the monotony of a voyage. The ship experienced fair winds [illegible] ; the passengers got through the day [illegible] above ; the galley slaves kicked and [illegible]red the passengers when they could, sold them wine, blasphemed all day, and gambled when they had nothing else to do. All night long, when the wind was fair, the ship glided on with so pleasant a motion, while the man at the wheel and the man at the compass keep up so pleasant a chant, thanking God and the Blessed Virgin and the Saints for the good weather, that a restless passenger, sweltering in the heat and the stink below, was presently lulled to sleep and dropped off like an uneasy baby when its nurse sings a lullaby. This poetic passage is the pilgrim's not mine. And whenever the ship put into port there was time afforded for the galley slaves to go on shore to sell their merchandise and for the pilgrims to visit the shrines. At every shrine there was a relic, and one pilgrim, a very devout monk, had intrusted to him the rings of all his friends, every one of which he touched at every relic that he saw. And they received indulgences besides, no end of indulgences at every shrine, so that what those indulgences amounted to in the long run, and how far the rings were sanctified for ever, no one can tell. And there was not, anywhere, the least shadow of doubt or incredulity in all that gallant ship's company, including the writer of the history. Yet the Reformation was already nigh at band. Let us leave them at Joppa on the point of beginning the pilgrimage itself. And I really do not think that a voyage in the fifteenth century was a whit more uncomfortable than one in the nineteenth, down to the commencement of the great ocean steamers. Have you ever, dear reader, voyaged in a small steamer which has been in the Tropics for some years ? If so, you would fully understand the horrors of the nocturnal creatures. My pilgrim was something like another pilgrim whom I know personally ; and the latter can remember a certain cabin where there were, besides fleas and such things—things which one expects—flying cockroaches, which really one does not expect, and rats, which came and gnawed in the night, while darkness was enforced and the heat was inexpressible. But all day long the gentle plashing of the water, the steady movement of the ship, the heat that warmed one through and through, the cards and the like gambling by day, the song in the evening, the readiness for the meals, the company sometimes friendly, happy, and cheerful, sometimes quarrelsome and melancholy—all these we have still with us. We miss the cheerful drone, the nocturnal dust, between the compass man and the rudder man ; we still carry a ship's surgeon, who is no longer [illegible]cted to be also the ship's barber ; but, unless it [illegible]e funny man who is always on board, we no [illegible] carry, as part of the ship's crew, two tor[illegible]. It only remains to be added that the return [illegible] the round trip—personally conducted, four [illegible]t least—was forty ducats of the kind called [illegible] newly minted. As I have not the least [illegible] of the purchasing power of a ducat *de* [illegible]nnot attempt an opinion whether the [illegible]heap or dear. We may perhaps notice, [illegible] nothing to do with the voyage, that at [illegible]grim found one who exhibited a per[illegible]nt. He made much money by his [illegible] hoping to make more, he put the [illegible]ey bound for the port of London. [illegible]e, and the sailors, taking the ele[illegible]ind of four-footed Jonah, shoved [illegible] the deep, deep sea, where no [illegible]llow him, and the Londoners [illegible]nly 1 the voyage came to an [illegible] begun with kicks, thwacks, [illegible]erable, because at this time [illegible]re well in possession, and had no [illegible] another crusade, and waxed fat and [illegible]. Many indignities our pilgrim was to [illegible]ve before he found himself safe again in his monastery.

I begin to think that life in all ages, when one has arrived at a certain stage of civilisation, must have been much the same. Things to eat were different, and the table manners vary from age to age—it is only two hundred and fifty years or so since the fork became common, and only a year ago I observed a rustic eating after the olden fashion. He had a lump of beefsteak lying on a thick hunch of bread in his left hand. In his right was the clasp knife with which he operated. But in other respects life was much the same. Here, for instance, is the story of a poor lad and how he worked his way to eminence. His father "occupied a station" in the lower middle class—he was engaged in trade of some description. But he had ambitions, as sometimes happens, for his boys, one of whom was certainly clever. This boy he sent to the Grammar School, making the lad understand that school was the first rung on the ladder of advancement, and that, if he would ever reach the second rung, he must work hard and become a scholar. The boy obeyed, and presently showed so much promise that the father was justified in sending him to the university, which, by the help of a friend, he contrived. Here, again, the young man did so well that he was, in due course, elected to a fellowship of his college, and, before long, to a lectureship, so that his fortune was made. He was a youth of an eager and ardent temperament ; he loved work, study, discourse, argument, and learning generally ; he also loved, quite as ardently, feasting, wine-drinking, society, and love-making In these pleasures and pursuits he occupied his early manhood. New in his childhood he had been religiously instructed by his mother, who was what they called a Christian ; his father, however, a man of mundane ideas, never made any profession of religion at all. At the age of thirty-three, and on the death of his mother, this early teaching came back to the young man. He gave up his lectureship, professed conversion, was ordained, took a curacy, held High Church doctrines, and became, in course of time, a bishop. This seems quite a nineteenth-century story, does it not ? It might be told of many bishops who have adorned our own time. It is, however, a story of the fourth century—the story of St. Augustine, whose confessions I have read once more after an interval of thirty years and more. The procession of the centuries passes on, and still the young dons work and lecture, and wrangle and feast, and drink and (perhaps) make love. Still one here and one there leaves the ranks of the world and learning and good company, and goes out into the world where there is to be no feasting. Like Augustine, he begins to live hardly ; he abandons mundane pleasures ; he becomes a curate first, and then a vicar, and then a bishop. Life alters, you see, so very, very little and so very, very slowly. St. Augustine is quite a modern.

There has been a village storm. It is harvest time. The farmers have been paying of late years seven pounds for the job. This year the reapers of these parts took it into their heads that they ought to have more. "What we are coming tuh," said the village patriarch, "I duh not know. Nobody be continted." Why they thought they ought to have more. I cannot explain. Perhaps they ought ; but I cannot get at the equity of the demand. It was refused. They struck. Of course, they struck ; every free working man strikes, why not these villagers ? They struck ; they went to the beerhouse and drank success to the strike. They drank this toast for two days. Then there was no more money, no more credit, and no more beer. The strike was over. They struck, you see, without resources, and without the least hope of success. This is the history of all strikes. They must fail until it is understood that a strike, to be successful, must be undertaken after the accumulation of great resources, and must be entered upon with the concurrence of all the trades concerned. Some day the working man will perhaps learn the folly and futility of striking as he has been accustomed to do. But I doubt. General combination is as yet far off. The capitalist has a long innings before him. The power of labour will diminish before it begins to increase again. The compromise which will end the quarrel has not yet been so much as suggested.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

Miss Sharp	Mr H H Hawkins
Mr N Needhaul	Mr and Mrs Friskey and child
Mr A Binyon	
Mr and Mrs E B Boardmore	Mrs Lindsay
Mr H J N Hawkins	Mr R M Bates
Mr P S Hawkins	

For Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Ritchie	M G K Wasey
Miss Ritchie	Mr Marcus Koch
Surg-Col R Caldecott	Lt J Liddell
Mr J C Maloney	Miss Liddel
Mr Konny	Mr and Mrs S S Thorburn
Mr C F Adams	Mr A T A Shaw

For Aden.—Mr Kaikhusro Muncherji

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana versus the Marine Battalion at 11-30 a.m.

The Y. M. C. A. will play the following cricket matches :—

Vs. the Poona Y. M. C. A., 11 a.m.

Vs. Telegraph C. Club, 2-15 p.m. Both to be played on the Cooperage. It is to be regretted that owing to several of the Y. M. C. A. XI. not being able to play, it has been necessary to cancel the match with Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The new Inspector-General of Recruiting has just issued a return showing that, whether as the result of the sweeping of "a new broom," or of the extra inducements which are at last being offered to the recruit-giving classes, the recruiting for the first seven months of the present year compares very favourably indeed with the recruiting during the first seven months of 1891. In the first place, a total of 23,067 recruits have been raised in the period under report, as compared with 19,059 during the like period of 1891, an increase of 4,008 recruits in the seven months. The return shows further that, whereas on August 1, 1891, there was a deficiency in the British establishment of non-commissioned officers and men of 5,496, the deficiency on August 1, of the present year was only 2,188. But whereas there is thus shown a total gain of 3,308 men, the Infantry of the Line, where there is always the greatest deficiency, has only improved to the extent of 337 men, which is practically no improvement at all, as the Infantry of the Line is still 2,637 men below its establishment, all other arms of the Service, except the Royal Artillery, being in excess of their establishments, the Cavalry to the extent of 772 men. Other tables are given, showing the number of men specially enlisted, and with reference to these General Fielding says :—"It will be seen that out of the 23,067 recruits raised during the first seven months of 1892, there were 6,733 recruits enlisted under one standard or another last year, during the same period there were 19,059 recruits raised, but as no account was kept to show the specially enlisted recruits in detail, no accurate comparison can be made. The gross total of specials during that period in 1891 was 6,778. (The total in 1892 was 7,381.) I think, therefore, that it may fairly be assumed that the special enlistments under standards for this year are not so large in proportion as in 1891." This is true when speaking of the whole army, but when it is found that, with all other arms above their establishments, the Infantry is 2,637 below its establishment, and that out of 6 733 recruits enlisted under the authorised standard, no less than 4,995 went to the Infantry of the Line, our old contention, says the *Standard*, is still borne out that, whereas the other arms of the Service are very popular, the Infantry is always unpopular, and can only be made popular by the application of the recommendations of Lord Wantage's Committee, which were drawn up chiefly with this object in view.

The *Daily Chronicle* tells a story which has been seized on with avidity in France and Russia, of the intention of an early British withdrawal from Egypt. The first step to the evacuation by British troops will be to leave Cairo, Alexandria alone remaining a point of occupation for a short time. An official denial is given to this canard. The effect of this rumour and the expectation which prevailed in Egypt since the present Government entered on office, that Mr. Gladstone would take such a course has shown itself by the unpleasant treatment to which English officials and tourists have been subjected in Egypt. There are several complaints of this change of demeanour which are directly attributed to the intrigues of the French at Cairo. It is stated at Vienna that the Porte made inquiries at the British Foreign Office as to the evacuation of Egypt. The answer was that no negotiations on the subject could be entered on before next April.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of the members of this Society took place on Thursday last, the 29th ult., Mr. Andrew Murray presiding. The following seventeen new members were duly elected :—Miss Agnes E. Brooke (Bhownagger), Veterinary-Captain J. W. Morgan (Ahmednugger), Mr. E. T. Ansell (Bulsar), Lieutenant H. R. Mead (Aden), Lieutenant R. M. Edwards (N. Lushai Hills), Mr. R. H. Heath (Mhow), Mrs. J. R. Maconachie (Mooltan), Dr. H. L. Batliwalla (Bombay), Mr. R. Bignell (Cooch-Behar), Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S. (N. Lushai Hills), Mr. R. St. J. Hickman (Cachar), the Administrator of the Rajpipla State, Mr. James Kenyon (Bombay), Mr. C. W. Chitty (Bombay). Mr. A. W. H. Lee (Secunderabad), Mr. W. G. Windham (Bombay), and Mr. J. G. Buchanan (Bombay).

The Honorary Secretary then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collection :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Snake	Dendrophis pictus	Mr. H. Ommanney, C.S.
1 Lizard	Varanus bengalensis.	Mr. A. L. Rhenius.
14 Bird Skins	From Burmah	Major G. B. Radcliffe.
1 Civet Cat (alive)	Viverricula malaccensis.	Mr. F. D'Aguiar.
1 Pair of Takin Horns.	Budorcas taxicolor.	Major J. H. Yule.
1 Baboon (alive)	Cynocephalus babuin.	Mr. W. Maidment.
1 Egg of the Monaul Pheasant.	Lophophorus impeyaneus.	Mr. C. Douglas Pennant.
1 Foetus of Domestic Cat.	Felis domestica	Lieut. Carter.
1 White-throated Ground Thrush.	Geocichla cyanonotus.	Mr. H. Bulkley.
1 Tiger's Head (stuffed.)	Felis tigris	Raja Murli Manohur Bahadoor.
1 Viper (alive)	Vipera russelu	Mr. E. J. Farquharson.
1 Snake (alive)	Tropidonotus stolatus.	Mr. G. V. Evans.
1 Myna (alive)	Acridotheres tristis.	Mr. F. E. Otto.
1 Skin of Purple Sun-bird.	Arachnechthra Asiatica.	Mr. R. A. Heath.
1 Skin of Pied-crested Cuckoo.	Caoccystes jacobinus	Mr. R. A. Heath.
1 Bear (alive)	Melursus ursinus	Col. W. Scott.
1 Panther Cub (alive).	Felis pardus	Mr. E. L. Barton.
A quantity of small Insects.	From S. India	Mr. P. Henry K. Lee.
1 Cobra	Naia tripudians	Mr. C. E. Kane.
103 Birds Eggs (32 species).	From North Cachar	Mr. E. C. S. Baker.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus stolatus.	Mr. H. Ommanney, C.S.
1 Snake (alive).	Gongylophis conicus	Mr. T. Moore.
1 Skull of Mus. Deer.	Moschus moschiferus.	Mr. Naorojee H. Katrak.
1 Snake	Gongylophis conicus.	Lieut. J. R. Carter.
Some Water Beetles.	From Burmah	Mr. C. F. Gilbert.
1 Porcupine Fish	Diodon hystrix	Dr. Munday.
1 Bear Cub (alive)	Melursus ursinus	Mr. H. F. Silcock, C.S.
1 Monkey (alive)	Macacus sinicus	Mr. W. T. Lidbetter.
1 Large Snake Skin.	Python molurus	Mr. C. G. Rogers.
1 King Cobra	Naia bungarus	Mr. H. Wapshare.
1 Albino Musk Shrew.	Crocidura cærulea.	Mr. H. D. Mehta.
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Mr. B. W. Blood.
A quantity of Butterflies.	From Cooch-Behar.	Dr. H. E Brown.
1 Krait (alive)	Bungarus cæruleus.	Purchased.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Mr. D. Knight, Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Captain Thorburn, Mr. W. Andrews Godfrey, Lieutenant J. R. Carter, Mr. Dwarkanath Trimbuck, Mr. F. Gleadow, Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Mr. R. F Goode, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. W. G. Windham, and Mr. H. O. Campbell.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

"The Victoria Naturalist," Vol. IX., Nos. 2, 3, and 4, in exchange.

"The Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales," in exchange.

"Reports of the Geological Explorations during 1890-91, New Zealand," by the Colonial Museum of Geological Survey of New Zealand.

"The transactions of the Entomological Society of London 1892," Part I., by G. A. J. Rothney, Esq., F. E. S.

"Records of the Geological Survey of India," Vol. XXV., Part II., in exchange.

"Contents and Index of the first twenty volumes of Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," in exchange.

"Index to Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India *Palæontologia India*," in exchange.

"Memoires de la Societe Zoologique de France, 1892," in exchange.

"The Indian Forester"—July, August, and September, in exchange.

"The Canadian Entomologist," Vol. XXIV., in exchange.

"Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History," Vol. III, No. 2, in exchange.

"Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences," Part III., September-December, in exchange.

"Bulletin of the United States National Museum," No. 41, in exchange.

"Smithsonian Report, 1889.—U. S. National Museum, in exchange.

"Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," Vol. LXI. Part II., No. 1, in exchange.

"List of the Batrachia in the Indian Museum ;" by W. L. Sclater. F. Z. S. ; by the Author.

"Annual report of the Society of Mines, Victoria," in exchange.

"A Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ," Parts, V. and VI. ; by W. L. Distant, from the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

"Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, for 1891" Parts, 1—4, 1892, Part. 1, from W. F. Sinclair, C. S.

"Index to Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1881-1890," from W. F. Sinclair, C.S.

"Transactions of the Zoological Society of London," Vol. XIII., Parts, 1—4, from W. F. Sinclair, C.S.

"Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute," Vol. XXIV., in exchange.

"Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," Vol. LXI, Part II., No. II., in exchange.

"Records of the Geological Survey of India," Vol. XXV., Part III., in exchange.

"Administration Report of Government Central Museum, Madras, for the year 1891-92," in exchange.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION.

The Honorary Secretary said amongst the contributions recently received, it would be noticed was a pair of Takin horns (*Budorcas taxicolor*), presented to the Society by Major J. H. Yule.

These horns were quite new to the collection, and belonged to an animal about which very little is known. The *Takin* is a curious-looking beast, standing about 3½ feet at the shoulders, and is closely allied to both the goats and the antelopes. It is found on the Mishmhi Hills and Eastern Tibet, and this probably accounts for the fact that it has so far escaped the attention of the Anglo-Indian sportsman.

Major Yule writes that the horns were found in a village in the Katchin country, two hundred miles north of Bhamo, and he was informed that the animal was not found in their country, but that the horns had been brought from a long way north, and were worth about Rs. 20 a pair—a large sum for a Katchin to give.

NOTES.

The following interesting notes were read :—"A Rare Snake (*Psammophis longifrons*), by the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.,"; Notes on the "Nest and Eggs of *Baza" lophotes* by Mr. T. A. Hanxwell ; and it was resolved that they should be published in the *Journal*.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. C. Anderson proposed that the following resolution be passed, and recorded in the Society's *Journal* :—"The members of the Bombay Natural History Society desire to record their sense of the great loss which they have sustained in consequence of the recent death of the late Mr. G. Carstensen, Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, Bombay." Mr. Anderson said Mr. Carstensen, as a member of the Executive Committee, had given the Society much valuable help and advice, and had also contributed a number of interesting papers to the Society's *Journal*, amongst which he might mention :—"The Conditions for the Distribution of Plants and the means by which it is performed, with special regard to Indian Species" ; "How to facilitate the Study of Botany" ; "Bombay Gardens ;" "Landscape Gardening in Native States ;" Bombay Ferneries;" besides showing his interest in the Society in many other ways. Mr. Carstensen was one of our few scientific botanists, and a man of very considerable attainments, although his modest and retiring disposition always concealed that fact. The wonderful improvements which had taken place in the Victoria Gardens during his *regime* are, and will be, a standing testimony to his great ability.

Mr. Andrew Murray seconded the resolution, and after a few remarks it was put to the meeting and carried unamiously.

NOTES ON A VISIT TO THE ISLANDS OF RODRIQUEZ, MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mr. Anderson then read a paper on the above subject, by Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, in which after giving a graphic description of the formation, produce, and sport in these islands, Admiral Kennedy, mentions that bones of the "Dodo" are still to be found in some caverns on Rodriquez, and that he is bringing some of them for the Society's Museum. The paper will be published in full in the Society's *Journal*.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rear-Admiral Kennedy for his interesting paper, and the meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS.

The following shows the entries and drawing for the Racquet Championship :—

	1st round.	2nd	3rd	Final.
Mr C LaTouche	Bye			
Mr H C Richards	Bye			
Mr Stockdale	Bye			
Mr Usborne plays				
Mr F T Richards				
Capt Poore plays				
Capt Morris				
Capt Smith	Bye			
Mr C B Simonds	Bye			
Mr C H Hancock	Bye			

1st Round to be played on Tuesday, 4th October.
2nd " " Thursday, 6th "
3rd " " Friday, 7th "
Final " " Saturday, 8th "

L. C. SMITH, Captain, R. A.,
Hony. Secy., Racquets.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
Bombay, 29th September, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air [illegible]	85·4
Minimum do. do. [illegible]	75·9
General directions of Wind	W., N., ENE., WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Lansdowne, according to present arrangements, will arrive in Madras from Hyderabad and Mysore in the last week in November. Lord Wenlock will be back on November 18th in plenty of time to receive him.

The Government of India are now considering a forecast of railway construction for the next five years, deciding which projects can, with the money available, be commenced or proceeded with. There are too many projects in hand for the limited funds.

It is whispered in London that the Hon'ble Nellie Bass, only child of Lord Burton—of beer fame—is about to be betrothed to Prince Francis of Teck.

While prospects have improved in Behar, the condition of the Burdwan, Midnapur, and Hughli Districts—where the rainfall has been defective—is causing anxiety to the local authorities. All these districts suffered badly in the famine of 1866, Burdwan and Hughli being also affected by that of 1873-74.

According to a Peshawar correspondent another collision has occurred in Talpatrak between Umra Khan of Bajaur and the Amir's General, Gholam Haider, owing to an attempt of the former to capture a fort held by the latter. The attempt is reported to have failed, although the Amir's troops are alleged to have got the worst of the action. The story however, requires confirmation.

It is stated, according to the *Overland China Mail*, that the failure of the Foreign Ministers at Peking to have the audience question satisfactorily settled this year is due to the Russian representative's refusal to co-operate with the other members of the *Corps Diplomatique*.—"A northern contemporary states that an Austrian firm has secured a large contract for revolving guns for one of the northern forts of China, the amount involved being stated at £600,000 !

The Maharaja of Kashmir has liberally ordered that a free grant of timber of the net value of Rs [illegible] calculated at the State rates of 1890 and 1891 be given from the Forest depot at Srinagar to all the people whose houses have been burnt in the late fires in the city. Mr. McDonell, the Conservator, has been ordered to bring a sufficient quantity of timber into the city from the nearest forest and to sell to the people deodar and chil wood in excess of free gifts at the rates of 1890 and 1891, provided the wood thus sold be for the *bona fide* purpose of rebuilding the burnt houses. This generosity will be much appreciated by the long suffering people of Srinagar.

The Government of India has sanctioned the assembly of a Committee to draw up specifications to govern the supply of ordnance stores of local supply from contractors (other than tents). Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wace, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, Calcutta, has been appointed President of the Committee, with the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Fort William Arsenal, and Mr. W. J. McMillan, F.I.C., F.C.S., Chemist and Metallurgist to the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipur, as members.

It is encouraging, says a Calcutta paper, to learn that the Government of India is fully alive to the fact that the European Services in India are beginning to feel intensely dissatisfied with both the fall of the rupee and the apparent apathy of the authorities. We now understand that despatch after despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State, and continues to be sent by each mail, but that, in the face of the forthcoming Conference in October, the Government of India professes to be unable at present to take the public into its confidence. It can only suggest to its delegates at the Conference proposals for bettering the present condition of affairs.

No little sympathy, says the Lahore paper, is felt for the widow and orphan son of the late Captain E. J. Fasken, who died of cholera on September 13th. The 3rd Sikhs, of which the deceased officer was in temporary command, was under orders, since countermanded, for service in the Kurram when cholera broke out in the regiment, and it was ordered into cholera camp. Captain Fasken though suffering from dysentery himself superintended and directed all arrangements for his men before proceeding to Murree on short leave, and in doing so appears to have contracted the disease which manifested itself shortly after his arrival in Murree. A few weeks would have given Captain Fasken his majority.

Murree already largely [illegible] soon lose most of its military [illegible] ford Regiment has left [illegible] Seaforth Highlanders leave this week [illegible] the married families have already left [illegible] the Depot breaks up on the 28th. [illegible] of the 3rd Dragoon Guards has left [illegible] ment proceeding to Natal and [illegible] has gone down to take charge [illegible] hind in Pindi.

From news which reached us from [illegible] and Kandahar direction, it would [illegible] the regular Afghan troops engaged [illegible] in the Hazarajat have for a considerable [illegible] taken no active share in the fighting [illegible] ance, writes an up-country paper [illegible] that the tribal levies have been [illegible] to make attacks upon [illegible] held by the Hazaras, and [illegible] enough caused resentment among the [illegible] they belong. The Amir and his generals [illegible] hold that the so-called trained soldier should not be wasted in guerilla warfare, though his appearance on the scene may have a moral effect upon the contents. As the latter are Shiahs, and belong to the great Pukhtan family, the true A[illegible] tribesmen have no sympathy with them, and willingly see them slaughtered ; but Duranis, [illegible]zais, and other sections who have furnished levies in response to the Amir's orders, do not care that the pick of their fighting men should be used up. His Highness's regiments are kept at a safe distance in reserve. The grumbling which has made itself heard among the tribal leaders, must have reached the Amir's ears, and this added to the fact that his own generals are advising withdrawal from the interior of the Hazarajat before the snow begins to fall, may induce his Highness to close the military operations next month. As we have more than once pointed out Abdur Rahman has nothing to fear from the Hazaras, who will never leave their hills to take the offensive, and he can now either let them severely alone until next April, or come to some amicable settlement with the clans holding the Hazara "Yaghistan" between Ghazni and the Durani district of Tirin.

The Amir's proclamation, remarks a contemporary, have as a rule the merit of brevity. In one of them, which has recently reached us, he informs tribal headmen that he is fighting the Hazaras, who, he points out, are Shiahs and not orthodox Mahomedans. After this simple preamble he adds :—"The war may be to us or not : be satisfied with our command." That is all : he adds no details of the campaign, though the tribesmen knew from the demands made upon them for levies that the operations are on a large scale. Another proclamation is puzzling in the extreme. It announces an outbreak in Maimana, which is attributed to a certain statement made to the Uzbeg population by the Amir. "In what I said I was wrong," writes his Highness, "and consequently they have rebelled. Does this refer to some promise or engagement of Abdur Rahman made to the Uzbegs ? There is so little information available from Afghan Turkistan that the outside world is in the dark as to what caused the disturbances there, or how it has run its course. The only thing certain seems to be that the rebels have been defeated about Maimana itself, though small sporadic outbreaks are reported from the eastern parts of the Province.

One of our contemporaries, imbued with the tradition that during the "dead season" the world does not move, has been devoting column after column to a discussion of the question whether the yew is poisonous. Perhaps, having closed this instructive controversy, we shall be favoured with a debate on the entrancing notion whether strychnine kills, or it is safe to throw lighted lucifers into powder magazines. For it is as certain as anything is certain in a world where, according to Pliny, "nothing is certain unless that nothing is certain" that the foliage and berries of the yew are noxious to a fatal degree. Instances of death from eating them have occurred again and again, and there are legal cases in which this effect is recognised, which of course ends the question so far as the judges are concerned. Some farmers have averred that the twigs are poisonous only when dry. This is not true. They are poisonous at all times, and in the fresh condition most acutely. At the same it is notorious that plants poisonous in one soil are not so in another. Thus many of the hemlock order are innocuous in localities near Edinburgh, and it is notorious that the official properties of hemlock very much in strength, a fact which the circumstances mentioned may explain. The two British hemlock drop-worts are intensely toxic in most districts, but harmless in others. Yet the occasional relapse into innocence is too rare for the plant to "be projected with," as the Virginians would say. Again, it is known that plants which will poison the horse act scathless on the cow, the pig, and the goat, and *vice versa*. Furthermore, owing to some peculiarities in constitution, particular individuals seem—as no doubt some of the lower animals are—proof against the most deadly substances. For instance, opium, corrosive sublimate, and arsenic have been swallowed in enormous doses with apparent impunity—irrespective of the habits of the persons concerned. In some diseases, such as tetanus and delirium-tremens, opium in large quantity is tolerated, and in certain fevers mercury fails to have its usual influence. On the other hand, pork, mutton, shell-fish and mushrooms have all acted as irritant poisons on particular people, while other persons have partaken of them without any evil effects.

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SIR R. WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IN Scotland, secondary education has in some way been provided for in the ordinary schools during the last two centuries. There are many more endowments than in Wales, though not so many as in England. A power of rating not only for lower but for higher class schools, was given by the legislation of twenty years ago. It was found by experience that enough had not been done for secondary education, and further arrangements had to be made, but the problem presented itself under far more favourable conditions than elsewhere. By a recent order of the Scottish Education Commission of the Privy Council, a representative Committee will be formed for every county. It will report on the existing means of higher education in each county in Scotland. It will name the schools fitted for an additional provision, and the school districts where new schools are needed. It will say whether any secondary school, not being a higher-class public school under the Act of 1872, is eligible for a share in the grant. It will consider any proposal submitted by the County Council for promoting technical education in connection with secondary education by means of funds at its disposal. There are similar provisions for the great burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. The allowances are £3 a head for average of boys above 13 who have passed Standard VI.; £6 a head for children who, having been for three years in a public or State-aided school, have passed Standard VI., and such further examination as may be prescribed to test their fitness for secondary education; £2 a head for those under 13 who have passed Standard VI.; to State-aided schools making provision for higher education, £1 a head for each pupil passing the third stage of a special subject deemed secondary, and £3 for each who then remains a year learning secondary subjects. Suitable buildings must be provided and the curriculum must be approved as conditions of the aforesaid grants. The continuation of the grant is conditional on annual approval by the County Committee or Burgh Committee and Scottish Education Department of the work of the schools. I have pointed already to the earnest and widely-spread desire for secondary education which prevails in India. In the great towns which are the centres of industrial activity the craving for technical instruction is no less vigorous. The objects properly included in secondary and in technical education are very well indicated in Section 17 of the Welsh Act already referred to. It is almost a disgrace to great cities of the empire like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay if they do not profit by the examples which have been set them by the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and with the aid which they may most reasonably claim establish secondary schools on a large and liberal scale. If their inhabitants in the next generation are to retain their place in the world of intellect and of material prosperity, learning and science and the applications of science must be assiduously studied. A truly corporate spirit ought to manifest itself in all ways, in which as in this combined and co-ordinated action is immeasurably more efficient than individual effort. Offers of private endowments should be met in a generous spirit, and the Government thus shamed, if necessary, into an equal liberality. Every populous municipality in India should strive to place itself on the level of Edinburgh or Dundee, and make secondary instruction in learning and in industrial arts one of the main aims of its corporate existence. In some of the municipalities below the first rank the requisite spirit exists; in the greatest it may be feared a less noble ambition or a greater stinginess prevails. But by one means or another, from one source or another provision must be made for keeping the Indian scholar and the Indian artificer or captain of labour abreast of the general line of progress if the gains of to-day are to be preserved, and positive retrogression is to be avoided. The mofussil or rural districts of India are now almost everywhere brought under the control of local boards established under the impulse given by Lord Ripon's administration. These may, for our present purpose, be compared with the County Councils of the United Kingdom. Wherever, within the bounds of a zilla, the want of secondary education of either class has become distinctly felt, a way should be provided on the Welsh or the Scottish model for the constitution of a local educational council or committee, and for the establishment of such secondary schools on such a footing as may be expedient. The local boards should be invested with a power of rating within modest limits for this special purpose, and the provincial Government should be empowered or required to supplement the rate in each case with an equal sum from the general provincial revenues up to an aggregate settled quinquennially by the Imperial Government. The schemes would differ materially for different districts. It may be feared that in some apathy, or the dread even of a slightly increased fiscal burden, would prevent any universal demand for higher instruction from arising. In such cases it should be open to any substantial portion of the community to make the requisite demand, and to Government to act on such demand. The contribution from the provincial revenue would be a sufficient check on hasty assent. The principle of a local provision, compulsory for primary instruction, discretionary for secondary education, is already embodied in the law, but two further steps are necessary, or at least desirable: (1) The constitution of an Educational Commission on the Scottish system; and (2) a power to enforce action in favour of higher instruction when necessary. Add to these uniform contribution by Government, and then the machinery would be complete. At present the Government in Bombay [illegible] to help local boards to the extent of one-third of the cost of elementary education, but its means, like those of the local boards, are insufficient. They could be found and would be found in the quinquennial fiscal contract between the provincial and the Imperial Governments if a statutory duty were imposed on the former to aid local communities commensurately with their willingness to tax themselves both for primary and for secondary education. In most municipalities of Western India a special education rate would be least unpalatable when devoted to the purpose of higher instruction, in a liberal sense, but with due regard to the specific wants of the population. It has, indeed, been found necessary to check a municipality's contribution and official congratulations have been uttered over municipality's parsimony in this direction, as leaving more available for primary instruction. Considering the position of England as the mistress of India, and the fact that Her Majesty rules over six Asiatics for one subject of European blood, the provision made in England for the encouragement of Oriental learning is of a mean and unworthy kind. The able young men who crowd our Universities, looking anxiously forward for a career, see that, except by great good fortune, to turn to Sanskrit or Arabic, instead of Greek and Latin, would be to ruin their prospects, to place themselves on a low level of means and comfort, for all their lives. India could afford something, England could afford much, towards remedying this evil, and making English Orientalists as numerous and productive, let us say as those of Germany. In the disposal of offices that require Oriental learning, the Universities and other learned bodies would do well to give a preference to men who, by long residence in India, have gained a living acquaintance with its literature as it lives and works in the mind of the people. Native scholars of distinguished erudition should be invited and induced to take up their residence, and to work and lecture for a longer or shorter period in the United Kingdom. Some young Englishmen of unusual zeal and promise should be sent to complete their studies at Benares. Such supplementary measures as these would complete and crown the improved development of learning in India. They would bring the metropolitan country into closer relation with its great dependency; they would do something to correct the superciliousness which springs from ignorance, and to promote that communion of thought and feeling, without which a true and all-pervading unity of imperial spirit is all but impossible. In India, as has been done in Egypt, a large sum might be obtained for Sanskrit education out of the numerous religious endowments, without any departure from their main purpose. In some cases which have come into the Courts new schemes for the administration of the charities have been framed, and in the place of large additions to genuine places and to the crowd of mendicants to be fed gratuitously, provision has been made for the establishment and extension of schools. An Act was passed by the legislation a couple of years ago under which the Government can in many cases do even more efficiently what the Courts have sometimes done. In the present state of feeling of the native community in India, no applications of charitable funds would be more acceptable than those by which education should be extended; and if this extension should, even in part take the shape of placing the study of Sanskrit and of Arabic on a high and scholarly basis, it would every where be taken as a sign of true interest and sympathy, and do much to endear their rulers to the Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty. Many opulent natives of India—chiefs and others—feel a deep religious, as well as a social and benevolent, interest in the higher education of their countrymen. We have only to look at the long list of endowments conferred on the University of Bombay during its one generation of existence, to see that a generous desire to aid scholarship is very widely diffused. It is indeed the opinion of some who know the University well, that there are in proportion scholarships enough and that more good can now be done by adding to the general fund of the University than by creating additional prizes. But all will, I think, concur, when I commend to the attention of wealthy and patriotic men the founding of lectureships and scholarships constituted specially for the pursuit of original research, and for widening and deepening the foundations on which the Indian, and especially Sanskrit, learning of the future is to be built. The aim should be to make native scholars not only complete masters of their own sacred language, but masters also of the general learning and philosophy, without which their special acquirements must lose half their value. If the several means of governmental corporate and individual action which I have indicated should be brought to bear energetically but judiciously on Indian students, the result in a generation would be a rise in the quality of native education as remarkable as its wide extension during our own time. Whether in those active pursuits which call for a large share of physical energy the Hindus will ever quite equal Europeans may reasonably be doubted; but in learning and speculation they may certainly expect to produce some great masters from among the multitude who are ready to become submissive and earnest disciples. In dwelling as I have done on the duty and the means of enlarging and elevating the native learning of India, I would not be understood as advocating any indiscriminate multiplication of the mere passmen who take up Sanskrit or Persian as their classical language for the bachelor's degree. The aim should be rather to increase the depth and fulness of learning than to add to the crowd of half-trained scholars. The tasks and traditions of the Hindus tend always to throw an excessive number of competitors into the ranks of those who seek literary employment. Thousands become ill-educated scholars merely because this is their hereditary calling, and they have not energy to strike into a new career. These numerous ineffectives lower the general level of aspiration even amongst those who do better. They should be to a large extent excluded from the career of learning by severer tests applied at an early stage, and, as far as possible, other careers should be opened for them. The sluggish and incapable, must needs be comparative failures in any line whatever, but many who have no literary gift might succeed as engineers, as builders, carpenters and machinists. The appliances of advanced mechanical art have as yet been but little brought to bear on the construction of houses in Indian cities. Sanitation is in its infancy; sound and pure art is but little employed by the wealthy commercial classes in the embellishment of their dwellings. In every direction there are calls for the increased application of science and the industrial arts to improve the comfort and beauty of human life. A somewhat severe code of building laws and sanitary regulations would not only improve the physical well-being of the people, but would open out occupation for a multitude of specialists and experts who would thus be drawn off from the too-crowded field of literary work. Thus the material and the intellectual improvement of the people would be directly advanced by the same measures which would gradually break down the anti-economical restriction, of such employments and wasteful modes of production. In pointing out the shortcomings of the Sanskrit College at Benares, its principal, Dr. Thibaut, adds that the English colleges have done very little for the promotion of Sanskrit scholarship. This cannot be accepted as correct without a large qualification as applied to the colleges of the Bombay Presidency. These have produced men like Messrs. Bhandarkar, Pandit, and Telang, who know well how to employ the critical methods of European scholarship. They are able to hold their own in contest with the most advanced European scholars in matters controverted among them. The Bombay Sanskrit Series is a most creditable evidence in several of its productions that native scholarship, while characterised by all the minute thoroughness of the old indigenous school, can yet in favoured instances quit the old grooves and expatiate in the wider field opened to it by the vigour and enterprise of European learning. This tribute is due to the not inconsiderable group of young native scholars who, in the Bombay Presidency and the region subject to its influence, have remained and still maintain the national honour in the beloved field of national learning, while they accept and employ in a truly catholic spirit all the resources placed at their disposal by the great brotherhood of erudition throughout the world. Yet if one without pretensions to be an expert may hazard the observation, the general out-turn of Sanskrit teaching, even in the Elphinstone and the Deccan Colleges of the Bombay Presidency is stunted and meagre as compared with the needs of the community and of the age. The ordinary students just pass the examinations and obtain their degrees on a very slender minimum of true critical scholarship. A certain limited command of Sanskrit is most easily acquired by those whose vernacular language rests so largely on a Sanskrit foundation, and whose daily converse teems with Sanskrit phrases. But this kind of rote-knowledge need not necessarily imply a more thorough scholarship than a courier's acquaintance with French or Italian. The B. A. who takes up Sanskrit as his classical language does no doubt go a good deal further than that, but still not far enough for a vivifying formative influence to be exercised over him, still less for his powers to become in their turn productive and add materially to the sum of human knowledge and the volume of intellectual harmonies amongst mankind. I should even say, from observation, that Sanskrit, studied with anything like exclusiveness and made almost the sole ground of mental exertion during those years in which a permanent stamp is given to the intellectual and moral character, is apt in ordinary cases to exercise a narrowing and self-involving influence, to give acuteness and verbal skill, while hardening and confirming local and national conceit and disinclination to receive instruction from without. It would be invidious to cite particular evidences of this; but they must be manifest to anyone who closely observes the movements of native society at such a place as Poona. The position taken up by many Hindu scholars with reference to women and their place in human society shows that there may be genuine and extensive learning of a kind with but little moral expansion, and but slight enlargement of the capacity to appreciate the means by which India and the Hindus may contribute nobly to the future progress of the human race. There seems then to be needed even for the full appreciation of the Sanskrit literature and philosophy, much more than a technical mastery, however perfect, of the mere language itself. A liberal—that is, a wide-reaching—education is essential to the Sanskrit in India as in Europe, if he would make his learning fruitful and an element of human progress. It should be informed with philosophy, with the thoughts and emotions that have a universal and eternal value. This liberal education means for the Hindu (and indeed equally, or still more, for the Musalman) a thorough immersion in European thought—not in mathematical or physical science, which has its high and separate value, but in the thought which is concerned with the proper activities of men as individuals and as members of society. Fertility, expansion, even a true conception of what each system contains and can do for man, must be got at by bringing the European and the Asiatic system into close contact and comparison. For this the Indian scholar should resort to the great fountain-heads of Western thought in the Greek literature, and follow the stream down through the philosophers and historians who have portrayed, and partly made, the living progressive world in its successive phases down to our own day. The study of a literature or a philosophy—the one blends with the other—thus pursued is as far as possible from deserving a sneer or a reproach as impractical. The favourite notion of fifty years ago, that the world could be regenerated and human happiness secured by the mere *laissez-faire*, and the mechanical operation of barbaric self-acting laws of supply and demand, has been discredited by experience. Human society, human welfare and progress, it is now seen, present ever new problems, which demand for their solution a deeper insight into man's nature, a larger and more generous sympathy with his spiritual needs than were dreamed of in a past generation. After a long fascination by the marvels of science, and the boons it has bestowed on our material existence, men's minds once more turn from the new standpoint thus gained towards a corresponding advance in their intellectual and moral being. The air is full of announcements of schemes for giving men more leisure for making them more mutually helpful for satisfying aspirations towards a beauty and completeness of life in which the soul may find rest. The time has once more arrived for the speculative and creative faculty to do some great things for the relief of man's estate. The more minds there are brought to bear on this work, and the better skilled and furnished they are with various endowments and experience the greater will be the prospect of success. It appears to be the scheme of Providence, or a necessity of human nature, that many problems of society should first be wrought out on a limited scale, as amongst the Hebrews and the Greeks, before the results become available to mankind at large. Each nation stirred by great impulses may hope that it will have its own definite contributions to give towards the growth of our race in power, nobleness and moral beauty. The Hindu and the Mussalman have their contributions to make, but in order to present these in shapes that shall be effectual and productive they must gain a wide intellectual outlook. They must qualify themselves to see and to grasp those subtile links which bind human activities in a substantial unity amid endless phenomenal diversities. Thus trained and disciplined they may with their fine contemplative power, become the interpreters of the special experience of their own people—of their specific message to mankind—in forms intelligible and acceptable to all nations. They will thus repay their debt to England and to Europe by a bounteous contribution to the sources of our future welfare, to an enlarged philosophy, a wider benevolence, and to "the mighty hopes that makes us men."

INDIAN SPORTING FIXTURES.

*Saturday, 1st October—
Cricket: Ralli Bros. C. C. vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C. (Return).
Swimming: Captaincy Race B. S. C., Back Bay Baths.
Volunteers: Rifle Vol Drill Season commences
Races, Poona
Monday, 3rd October—
Annual Meeting, Bombay Swimming Club
Cross Country Races, Poona
Polo: Bombay Tournament commences
Tuesday, 4th October—
Polo: Bombay Tournament
Wednesday, 5th October—
Polo: Bombay Tournament
Horse Show, Poona
Thursday, 6th October—
Polo: Bombay Tournament
Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.
Swimming: "Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Horse Show, Poona
Friday, 7th October—
Polo: Bombay Tournament
Saturday, 8th October—
Polo: Bombay Tournament closes
Football: Entries for Rovers Tournament closes
Monday, 10th October—
Football: Gymkhana Rugby Tournament commences
Drawing of Ties for Rovers Tournament
Tuesday, 11th October—
Football: Gymkhana Rugby Tournament
Wednesday, 12th October—
Football: Gymkhana Rugby Tournament
Thursday, 13th October—
Football: Gymkhana Rugby Tournament
Swimming: "Hughes" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Friday, 14th October—
Football: Gymkhana Rugby Tournament.
Saturday, 15th October—
Football: Gymkhana Rugby Tournament ends.
Monday, 17th October—
Athletics: Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting opens
Racquets: Gymkhana Tournation commences
Lawn-Tennis: Gymkhana Tournament commences
Golf: Gymkhana Tournament commences
Bowls: Gymkhana Tournament commences
Badminton: Gymkhana Tournament commences
Tuesday, 18th October—
Athletics: Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting
Wednesday, 19th October—
Athletics: Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting
Thursday, 20th October—
Athletics: Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting
Friday, 21st October—
Athletics: Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting
Saturday, 22nd October—
Athletics: Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting ends
Monday, 24th October—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament commences.
Tuesday, 25th October—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament
Wednesday, 26th October—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament
Thursday, 27th October—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament
Friday, 28th October—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament
Saturday, 29th October—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament
Thursday, 3rd November—
Swimming: "Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Saturday, 5th November—
Football: Rovers Association Tournament ends
Tuesday, 15th November—
Shooting: Presidency Rifle Association Meeting, Poona
Thursday, 17th November—
Swimming: "Hughes" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thursday, 1st December—
Swimming: "Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Thursday, 15th December—
Swimming: "Hughes" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Thursday, 22nd December—
Swimming: "Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
* Public Holidays.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

JACKETS AND MANTLES.

THE newest jackets fit quite tightly to the figure, and are rather more than half length. Many of them are very ornate with revers and buttons. In some cases the revers are large and pronounced, being covered with embroidery or braiding, or else lined with watered silk, and bound with handsome passementerie. These, being thrown back, shows the vest, often embroidered, or braided to match, or simply composed of white cloth or bengaline, and fastened down the centre with ornamental buttons. The great feature, however, of the new coats and mantles is the shoulder cape, which is in great variety. Sometimes it is double, sometimes triple. At others it is single. Frequently it comes from back over the tops of the arms, ending under the revers. It is occasionally seen in a different material and colour from the rest of the garment. All the smart long mantles are made with some adaptation of the cape or collar, all of them giving considerable fulness about the shoulders. Some are already bound round the edges with fur, beaver and astrakhan being the favourite kinds for this purpose. Fawn or biscuit cloth is in much favour, trimmed with black astrakhan used as a mere hem, though the roll collar is often in astrakhan as well. Full backs are being worn, and generally there is some fulness in the fronts as well. One of these is in coffee-coloured cloth, with collar of sable, the full sleeves being drawn into cuffs also of sable. Some of the high collars are in cloth, with lining of fur. Made in this way is the collar of a creamy fawn cloth coat, with a lining of brown fur, a hem of the same being carried down the fronts. Some of the new capes are faced with fur, which makes an effective contrast with the brightly-tinted shot silks and brocades that form the linings of both cape and hood. These rather simple garments grow more popular with every week.

SPORTS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

The one drawback lawn tennis has, says a lady correspondent, is the too great development of the right-side muscles. In default of a law of the game to minimise it, something can be done in the bath-room with dumb-bells. In any event, the defect is trifling in comparison with the benefits which may accrue from one of the best and most universally accepted games which has sprung up in modern England. And I am reminded by its popularity of an enjoyment which caught on wonderfully at first, and then died down to the degradation of street arabdom. I refer to rinking, which is a most healthful, graceful, and exhilarating sport, and I shall not have written in vain if I can induce but ten gentlewomen to resume the rollers which, beside the invigorating amusement they afforded, were most useful in teaching innumerable women the preliminary lessons in balance and swing, which are indeed difficult to acquire on "real skates" in this climate, where suitable ice is not to be found each winter, or for long. There is another very excellent pastime, scarcely at all followed by English-speaking ladies, and yet I know few so suitable on account of its intrinsic merits and the simplicity of the needful paraphernalia. A well-lit room of good size with an even floor, a pair of foils, masks, and, for protection, jackets, very easy to make, and very graceful over short skirts, Lo! there is all needed to fit two gentlewomen for pleasant hours in home when skies lowering or showering may keep them indoors. Aye, truly fescrime with buttoned foils is worth bright woman's study and I shall be astonished if the omnipotent family doctor will not support me in saying that there is scarcely another exercise to be named so likely to promote vigour, bloom and general good health as fencing.

COSMETICS AND DYES.

At a recent sitting of the Consiglio Superiore di Samita a list of unhealthy industries was drawn up. As to the trade in perfumes and dyes, the Consiglio Superiore di Sanita announced that cosmetics and tinctures used for colouring the skin and its appendages, if they contain poisons, can be sold only in compliance with the law on public health and hygiene which in terms of Article 32 prescribe certain precautions. On the phials and on the paper packets containing such cosmetics or dyes and in the advertisements of the same addressed to the public there must be indicated the quality and the quantity of whatever poisonous substances enter into their composition; on the phials and paper packets, moreover, must be put a label inscribed "poison." By this law the cosmetics and dyes in question are not withdrawn from the market, but the public are simply warned of the nature of the articles offered for sale. This is a salutary innovation on the legal disabilities affecting the chemists and druggists of Italy.

POT-POURRI OF ROSES.

Gather the rose petals in the early morning and place them in a cool shady place for an hour to dry. Toss them lightly, and then put them in layers, with salt sprinkled freely between, in a large covered glass dish. You may add fresh petals to this every morning. When you have a sufficient quantity, let the whole stand ten days, shaking thoroughly every morning. Now, in the bottom of a glass fruit jar place two ounces of whole allspice, crushed, and two ounces of stick cinnamon, broken coarsely. Fill the jar with the rose petals and salt. This must now stand six weeks, or even longer, when it may be prepared for the permanent jar. During these six weeks the jar should be perfectly air-tight. Mix together one ounce each of ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon and mace and two ounces of lavender flowers. These are the proportions to be used to one quart of the rose petals. Place this mixture in alternate layers with the contents of the glass fruit jar, in the more ornamental jar that is to be used permanently. This pot-pourri will last for years. From time to time you may add a little lavender water or any nice perfume.

HOW TO DRESS HAIR.

A lady writer has been asking a hairdresser how to dress hair. Said he:—"The art lies in the brushing. Ladies seldom realise the importance of this simple method. At the very least half-an-hours day should be given up to it; a quarter of an hour in the morning and a quarter of an hour at night. For the brush, in addition to bringing about a lustre also acts as a slight irritant on the skin, whereby the pores are opened and a natural moisture—which is twice as efficacious as an application—is the result . . . The quality of brush is most important. With short, even bristles it is impossible to get through thick, long hair; the bristles must be put in in graduated clumps, the centre ones measuring some two inches in depth. These penetrate to the skin at once, and, by the time the long hair is reached, the entire brush is buried, and doing its work thoroughly and efficaciously." "Why do so many women go bald just at the apex of the head?" "Because they will persist in tying the hair there to form a foundation, instead of using a small back comb. Every time the mass is tied some individual hairs are cut completely through, which in course of time must inevitably have a thinning effect."

HOW TO CLEAN LIGHT KID GLOVES

is a question I am very often asked, says a lady. Personally, I prefer them done by my cleaner, who is very good and reasonable, and does not insist on your sending him the money for them before he sends them to you, after the northern fashion. I have had many ways recommended to me, but none have I found so simple and satisfactory for cleaning the tips of the glove fingers, as to take a piece of wet flannel squeezed nearly dry, and a little soap, and lightly rub them with it. This cleans away all dirty marks, and should be followed by rubbing with a soft dry handkerchief. The glove that is to be cleaned should be put on, so as to fill out all the little creases, and when dry, flattened and pulled out, and laid away with its fellow under a weight, so as to press it evenly all over.

A HOP PILLOW

is often an effectual remedy for ordinary sleeplessness, but of course it is but a mild one. The real cause lies far deeper down, and is produced by indigestion, acidity, or other physical ills that affect and worry the nerves. To those who do not dislike the scent of hops, it is easy to summon sleep by means of a pillow stuffed with them. They should be obtained as fresh as possible, and then put into a pillow case of clear muslin, that will fit any ordinary-sized pillow slip. Do not stuff your hop pillow hard, but just full enough to make it a good shape without being too loose. If the hops rustle too much, there is no objection to mixing feathers with them, as if they are prepared pillow feathers they will be quite scentless. Travelling pillows are very nice made with hops and feathers, for hotels, especially abroad, do not always provide comfortable ones, and with one's own at hand a good night's rest is secured. As an outside cover to these, there is nothing so suitable as silk of a strong, thin quality, such as a good surah, pongee, or tussore. With a little ingenuity extremely pretty covers may be made of patch work, or the design may be carried out in four quarters, each of different piece, and colour of silk divided by a cross of velvet. These quarters may be still further beautified by being embroidered in coloured silks, or patterns of velvet applique on to them. Then they should be finished off with a frill of double silk put on all around, and they are fit for travelling cabin, deck, train, or even drawing-room use.

THE SOCIETY OF HUSBAND WATCHERS.

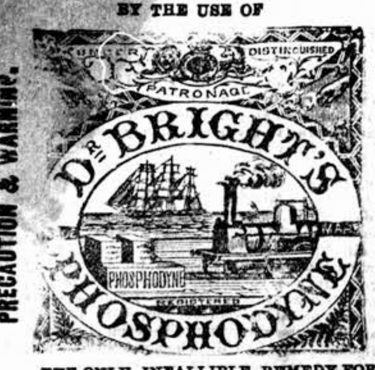
Further information is to hand concerning the society of married women of the upper class in Berlin, which we mentioned last week. The society's constitution and records were communicated to an editor by a male victim of its methods. The society is called "The Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands." The aim of the society is to enable members to prevent their husbands from going on sprees or associating with women of doubtful character. The society employs detectives, who, upon the complaint of a member against her husband, are sent out to watch the suspected man at night, and eventually to decoy the apprehended offender into a meeting of the association. At this meeting the husband is informed of the proof at hand against him, and he is threatened with exposure in case he does not promise to reform. All but one of the men arraigned by the society in the last year found it expedient to accept a reprimand and reform without uttering a protest. The one who refused to submit to the society's discipline betrayed its secrets to the newspapers.

WOMEN IN CHURCH CHOIRS.

Mr. Haweis describes his "mixed choir." Its foundation is a double professional quartet—one solo and one general quartet. The gentlemen wear surplices and cassocks; the ladies wear exactly the same, with the addition—out of deference to the Apostle's warning that a woman must not be uncovered in church—of the ordinary tasselled college cap. The reasons why I think that the mixed surpliced choir will be adopted in many churches are the following six:—(1) Because of the economy. My present choir costs about half what my late choir cost. (2) Because of efficiency. We have never had such efficient singing and such a perfect ensemble. (3) Because the reverence and scrupulous propriety of conduct of the ladies and gentlemen who are admitted. (4) Because such a choir is a vast labour-saving apparatus. The practices are half the length, and half the number—all the singers being picked musicians. Hardly any individual training is needed, for the sine qua non of admission being that "all must be good music-readers." (5) Because a new and remunerative sphere for female labour is thus opened up throughout the country, exactly suited to that enormous middle class of unemployed girls who have cultivated, often musical tastes, and nothing much to do, yet sometimes not half enough to live on. Here a new source of annuity of from £10 to £25 and upwards is thrown open to competition in every town throughout the kingdom. I cannot believe that the clergy as a class, and the unemployed women as a class, will long remain blind to the common and mutual advantages to be derived from co-operation in such mixed choirs. (6) And lastly, they will be popular with women, because the functions of what has been termed the "Angelic Choir" are appropriate and the costume is highly becoming. The Princess of Wales would never have been photographed in it had it not been becoming; and to say that is to say that there is not a young lady in England who would not be ready to adopt it, and there ought not to be a congregation unwilling to accept and even to welcome it.

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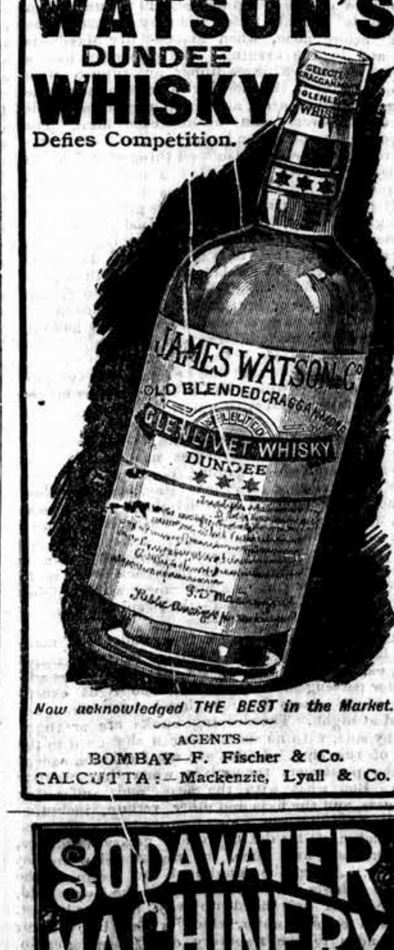
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BY this post I send you a photograph of my little boy, aged eight months. Since he was a month old, he has been fed almost exclusively on Carnrick's Food; others were tried but did not agree with him. It will no doubt be a pleasure to you to note the excellent result of the use of your food. Not only is he sturdy and healthy now, but ever since the use of your food he has been in the best of health.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
M. ELLIS.


Master Ellis, aged 8 months.

Carnrick's Soluble Food is prepared with water only, as it contains milk *partially digested.* It is the most nourishing and digestible food, and gives satisfaction where other prepared foods fail

Supplied in 1/6, 2/6 & 4/6 Tins.

Pamphlet and Sample free from Carnrick & Co., Ld., 24 & 25 Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
A DELICIOUS FOOD.
FOR INFANTS. THE AGED.
FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.



THE only *perfect* food, made from the richest milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery.

MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
MALTED MILK is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America.
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The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

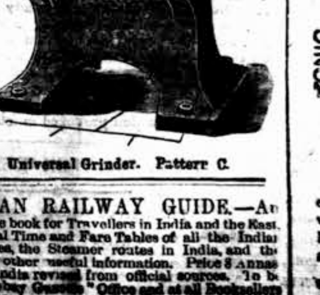
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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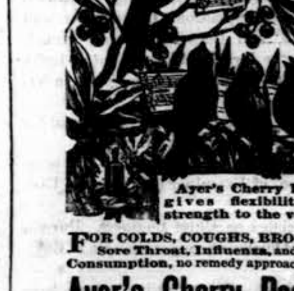


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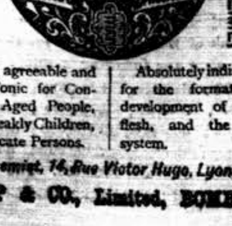
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